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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1926

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.39	7.10
Yamshui...	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.03	9.38	10.51	12.21	1.38	4.56	5.51	7.31
Taipei...	Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipei Market...	Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanning...	Dep.	7.33	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.58
Shuangshui...	Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.23	12.53	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shumshui...	Dep.	7.43	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumshui...	Dep.	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.07	4.17	5.13	6.08
Shuangshui...	Dep.	7.23	8.13	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.17	5.20	6.15
Fanning...	Dep.	7.29	8.18	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.23	5.24	6.19
Taipei Market...	Dep.	7.43	8.28	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.33	5.34	6.29
Taipei...	Dep.	7.48	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.37	5.38	6.33
Shatin...	Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.50	5.51	6.46
Yamshui...	Dep.	8.13	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.03	6.03	6.58
Kowloon...	Dep.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.10	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.29	7.10
Yamshui...	Dep.	6.50	—	—	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.03	—	—	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Taipei...	Dep.	7.16	—	—	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.03	7.44
Taipei Market...	Dep.	7.21	—	—	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.08	7.48
Fanning...	Dep.	7.33	—	—	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.20	7.58
Shuangshui...	Dep.	7.38	—	—	11.23	12.53	3.15	6.24	8.02
Shumshui...	Dep.	7.43	—	—	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumshui...	Dep.	8.13	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.20	6.40	6.09
Shuangshui...	Dep.	8.19	10.43	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.27	6.47	6.16
Fanning...	Dep.	8.23	10.48	11.51	3.11	4.28	—	6.51	6.20
Taipei Market...	Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	—	6.51	6.30
Taipei...	Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	—	6.55	6.34
Shatin...	Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	—	6.58	6.47
Yamshui...	Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	—	6.59	6.59
Kowloon...	Dep.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.04	6.38	7.07

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning...	Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20	—	—	—	—	—
Sha Tau Kok...	Dep.	8.40	12.25	3.15	—	—	—	—	—

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning...	Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20	—	—	—	—	—
Sha Tau Kok...	Dep.	8.40	12.25	3.15	—	—	—	—	—

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P. & O. STEAM NAVIGATION CO. REVIEW OF SHIPPING CONDITIONS. LORD INCHCAPE'S SPEECH.

The Eighty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held on December 28th at the offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

The Right Hon. Viscount Inchcape, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., the chairman, presided, and began his address by saying:—

The past year has been the worst which shipping has ever experienced. The results of voyages, with very few exceptions, have been disastrous owing to high running costs, heavy dock and labour charges, combined with a shortage of cargo in almost every direction, and low rates of freight. Added to the foregoing, the troubles in China have seriously affected trade with that country, and the unauthorised strike of seamen and firemen in Australia and South Africa has inflicted on us, as on many other ship-owners, gigantic losses.

THE ACCOUNTS.

The insurance account shows a small increase over last year's figures of £80,197 10s. 10d., bringing it up to £3,278,279 9s. 7d., after payment of all claims to September 30th, but there is, of course, a liability for losses and refunds, claims for which have not yet been rendered.

The provident good service fund has been increased by £40,000, bringing it up to £350,000, which is a little in excess of our actuarial liability for pensions. We consider, and I am confident you will agree, that it is only right to treat the pension fund, which is maintained for those who have served us faithfully, as a first charge on our revenue. (Hear, hear.)

THE FLEET.

The fleet of the P. & O. Company now numbers 57 vessels, totalling 594,491 tons gross. The average age of the tonnage is about seven years.

The amount we have had to spend in restoring the fleet has been enormous. The prices exacted by the builders have been far in excess of those prevailing before the war. There was nothing for it, however, but to replace the vessels sunk by enemy action and to build in replacement of obsolete ships. We have our mail contract to fulfil; we have our passenger and cargo services to maintain; and we were obliged to put the fleet into a position to carry out these obligations and to enable us to hold the trades we have served for so many years.

Our immediate post-war building programme has been accomplished, but in the face of most discouraging conditions. We must, however, go on replenishing the fleet as the ships get older, but in the meantime we have had to call a halt, as we cannot face present prices, no matter what the consequences may be.

ALL NEW VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

All the new vessels, with the exception of the Rajputana, are now in commission. The Caledonia, Soudan, Sardinia, Sicilia, and Nore have been sold to be broken up. They did good service in their day; but their day is past. They stood, for the most part, at merely nominal figures in the company's books, and the difference between the figures at which they stood and the sums which they realized has helped to reduce the valuation of the rest of the fleet.

Of the new steamers, the Mooltan, Maloja, Moldavia, Mongolia, Razmak, Ranpara, Ranchi, Rawalpindi, Chitral, Comorin, and Cathay have all made round voyages and are proving favourites with the travelling public. A telegram I received the other day from the passengers on board the Rawalpindi on her maiden voyage will interest you. The telegram was a wireless, sent from the ship the day before her arrival in Bombay, and read as follows:—

"Passengers Rawalpindi desire to express to you and the directors their appreciation of fine ship and untiring efforts of Captain Redhead and ship's company to ensure comfort." (Hear, hear.) Another telegram from Bombay said that the Ranchi's maiden passage to the East had been most successful.

The new vessels are all oil burners and their machinery, sea-going qualities, and speed are proving satisfactory. When working costs are brought down and trade revives they should show good accounts of themselves; but meantime, I am afraid many of their voyages will result in debit balances.

THE DIVIDEND.

I indicated a year ago that unless things improved we might be obliged to reduce our dividend and I greatly regret that this has proved to be the case. In the spring, when we paid the interim dividend of 6 per cent., we fully expected to be able to give a final dividend at the same rate, but in this we have been grievously disappointed.

We have spared, and are sparing, no effort to economize in all directions. We have an economy committee at work and are loyally backed up by our shore staff and agents at home and abroad and by our captains, officers, engineers, and purser, but the results of the past year, coupled with the losses of the first three months of the financial year now opened, compel us to face the inevitable and to reduce our final dividend to 4 per cent., making with the interim dividend paid in March, 10 per cent. for the year. I can hold out little hope of a higher dividend for the year upon which we have just embarked. It is only by the help of our investments and by drawing on our reserves, built up in better times, that we are able to make the distribution for last year which we propose to-day.

We are determined to exercise prudence in these troublous days. It is, as I am sure you will realize, anything but

agreeable to have to come to you proposing a reduction in the dividend, but I feel perfectly certain you will agree with the board that, in view of the present state of trade and the gloomy prospects ahead of shipping, it is prudent to conserve our resources rather than to distribute them up to the hilt. (Hear, hear.) Thank you very much. Our objective is to keep ourselves sound financially and to carry on our great undertaking through bad times, in the hope that things may improve.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

I have sometimes been accused of not giving sufficient information in regard to the company's position. I think people are now fairly well satisfied, but I will go a little further than usual to-day. Our Stock Exchange securities are not overvalued. The investments in our allied companies stand at what we paid for them, and despite the bad times, they are, taken as a whole, worth a good deal more than we gave for them, but, as I think you will admit, it is wiser not to write them up. It is always a mistake to write up the value of your investments till you have realized them. (Hear, hear.) If you do not adopt this policy the day will come when you may have to write them down. On the whole I think the P. & O. Company is fairly sound and, despite what I hope, are passing adversities, I think it will remain so.

Our steamers stand in our books at less than their original cost, after deducting depreciation at 5 per cent. per annum. If we take from their book value some as yet unappropriated balances of round about £1,000,000; our reserve and contingency funds, amounting together to £2,607,950; and, say, £2,000,000 from our insurance fund (leaving it at £1,278,000), a sum much in excess of what is necessary to cover all pending claims and to re-insure current risks, we have £5,607,950 in hand against the book value of our fleet, which is a provision for the uncertain future and some consolation for what it may be worth, to our stockholders. But I need not point out to you that vessels, even if valued at nominal figures, are no good to their owners if their earnings fall short of their working expenses. This is what we are up against to-day, and what we have to combat.

SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES ACT.

There are two sides to every question, and far be it from me to dogmatize, but I am very much afraid that if we do not check the progress of the Safeguarding of Industries Act we shall before long find ourselves a protectionist country, shutting out the imports for which we pay, and can only pay, by our exports and our services. As Sir Hugh Bell rightly said the other day, if we do not buy we cannot sell, and I entirely agree with him when he says that if an industry is unable to support itself or to carry on without aid from the general taxpayer, it is better to let the industry go. If it is bolstered up by a subsidy, at the expense of the taxpayers, that can only be a temporary palliative and its last condition will become worse than its first.

These small islands are entirely different from a country like America, which is to a large extent economically independent; and, in my humble judgment, it is better in this country to leave industry alone to work out its own salvation and allow the Government, as partners, to take a share in the profits by means of taxation, with no responsibility for the losses.

DOMINION TARIFFS.

It is a common cry that we ought to develop trade with our Dominions, and in this I agree, but look at what is happening in India. India is an agricultural country with huge potentialities. The disposition there, however, is to shut out all manufactured goods by a tariff wall, and by subsidies. The latest proposal is to put an import duty on British coal.

Take again the case of Australia. While the total population increased from 3,773,000 in 1901 to 5,435,000 in 1921, the percentage of primary producers diminished in the same 20 years from 32 to 25, while that of industrial workers rose from 26 to 31. In the same period the total number of workers in primary production rose from 533,107 to 598,695, but of industrial workers the increase was from 429,168 to 723,550. In the four years of the new census period which have elapsed since 1921 it is a safe assumption that the percentage of primary producers to industrial workers has continued to decline, with a corresponding increase in the numbers of urban dwellers as compared with those engaged in country occupations. These figures are highly significant and mean that the immigrants which Australia is attracting are not all being attached to, or retained on, the millions of acres awaiting development, but are, in increasing numbers, being put into industries in the towns, which, more and more, are being protected against imports.

DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN MARKETS.

It appears to be the aim of both India and the Dominions to manufacture all they require and to import nothing. For this reason Great Britain cannot rely, as many people suggest she should do, on Empire trade. As the Dominions develop their industries they will, I am afraid, offer smaller markets for British manufactures.

We cannot escape our dependence on foreign markets. We may for a time bolster up certain industries by import duties, which the consumers among our people will have to pay. There will also be increased prices for our home manufacturers, but the population of these islands cannot consume all the products of our factories. Even if they could, where are they to get the money to pay for them? Certainly not from the land or from our climate. The only mineral we have worth talking about is coal; and in that we have competitors who are able, at the present cost of raising it in this country, to undersell us.

(Continued on page 3.)

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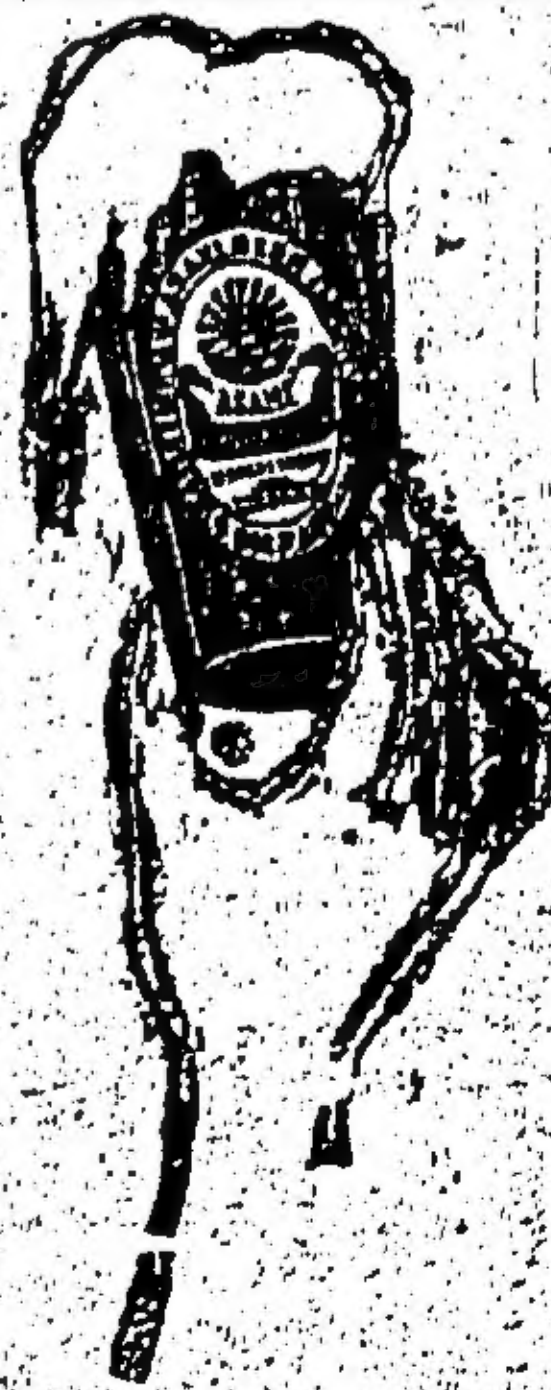
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P. & O. STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Continued from page 2.)

We cannot feed much more than a fourth of our population off our own soil, even if the land policy we have lately heard so much about were adopted. That policy, it seems to me, is very much like the idea started a few years ago to plough up the hillsides, the moors and the deer forests of Scotland.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

We hope we shall continue to have a quiet and stable Government, free from the disturbing upheavals which we see elsewhere, and we do not want the printing press turned on to discharge our obligations. (Hear, hear.) I am convinced it was the right thing to do to restore the gold standard in this country, and although for the moment the freeing of gold threatened a drain on our gold stocks the raising of the bank rate should steady the position. The throwing open of our money market to foreign borrowers should help our export trade, for what we lend abroad should to a large extent be taken, not in bullion or transferred credits, but in British goods, in manufactured steel and steel construction, or, possibly, in coal. With the gold standard re-established London should continue to be what she has been for generations—the financial centre of the world.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, in voicing these opinions I am only giving my own views. Some of my colleagues may agree with me; others may not. This no doubt also applies to those I am addressing. But the board is one in its determination to reduce the expenditure and to improve the revenue of the P. and O. Company, so far as that can be done without impairing the efficiency of the service or alienating the public on whose good will we depend.

SURPLUS SHIPPING.

As regards the Government putting up money to enable more ships to be built, I associate myself with the remarks which recently fell from Sir Frederick Lewis on this subject. There are at the moment far more ships in the world than trade requires; millions of tons are laid up; few of the ships in commission are earning sufficient to cover working expenses, and it does seem to be contrary to all sound economics that Government should advance money to build more ships, the completion of which cannot fail to aggravate the disastrous condition of the shipping industry, in which millions of the people's savings are invested. All of us who are interested in shipping cannot but applaud the refusal of the Prime Minister to subsidize shipbuilding at the present time. As he, if I may venture to say so, very wisely said, "Such a grant would prove not more than a temporary relief, and it is generally believed that there is already a large amount of surplus cargo tonnage in the world."

An idea has been promulgated that all old ships should be disposed of and a contribution from the taxpayer should be made to provide new ships. This is an excellent idea so far as some shipowners are concerned, but what about the taxpayer who will have to foot the bill? To my mind the suggestion is absurd, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer may think differently, although I doubt it.

Lord Incheape proceeded to review at considerable length general political conditions under such headings as "Trade Adversities and Remedies"; "Taxation and Trade Disputes"; "Attitude of Labour Leaders"; "Socialism and Communism," etc., and then dealt more specifically with matters relating to the P. & O. Co. as follows:—

STATISTICS.

The following gives some idea of the work done by our combined services:— There have been 434 ships in commission during the year. The cargo carried has been 14,864,344 tons. The distance traversed has been 16,454,430 sea miles. The port entries have been 23,556. The number of passengers carried has been 2,006,806. The number of animals carried has been 294,918. The expenditure on wages and victualling of crews has been £4,878,590 for the year.

PROFIT-SHARING FOR EMPLOYEES.

I had for some time been seeking to discover a working scheme by which employees might participate, without risk, in the company's profits, and eventually hit upon a plan which I think is both simple and practical, and which my colleagues accepted.

The board, has accordingly, recently announced that the employees of the P. and O. and British India Companies, ashore and aloft, may make deposits bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, plus an additional 2 per cent. per annum when the dividend on the P. and O. Deferred stock is at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or more; or an additional 2½ per cent. when the dividend is 10 per cent. or more. The additional 2 per cent. or 2½ per cent. on the deposits will form a charge on the revenues of the company, but the directors feel that it will be an additional incentive to the employees, who have so much in their hands, to care for the company's interests. The scheme will be open to the employees of all our allied companies.

I feel sure the stockholders will agree that the proposal is a sound one and that it is to the advantage not only of the employees but of the stockholders themselves. The arrangement will associate the employees with the board in working for the benefit of the company, and while ensuring them a reasonable return on their deposits, it will enable them to share with the stockholders the fruits of anything they, the employees, may be able to do to improve the company's returns, either by decreasing expenditure or by improving revenue.

It will interest you to know that we had a letter lately from the mother of one of our stewards in the branch line saying she would like to deposit £30 for her son. She went on to say the young

man had been driven into the strike at the Cape and now bitterly regretted it. We are accepting the £30! (Laughter and cheer, hear.)

THANKS TO THE OFFICERS AND STAFF.

Before I conclude my remarks I should like to pay a tribute to the continued devotion and loyalty which characterize the staff of the P. and O. and our allied companies, ashore and aloft, at home and abroad. Our relations with all our agents, captains, officers, engineers, and staff are of the most friendly character. They are co-operating with us in the difficult times through which we are passing. In the now nearly 60 years of the P. and O. Company's existence there has always prevailed a spirit of kinship, a sense of loyalty, and a pride in the company; and this sentiment, I am happy to say, not only survives to-day but is, I believe, stronger than ever. (Hear, hear.)

I saw some of the leading members of the lower deck crew of the Chitral in my room not long ago. Attempts had been made by Communists in Australia to get them to break their articles and to cease work, but the men were loyal to their agreements. I asked one of them how long he had been in the P. and O. He said, "Thirty years, Sir." I said "You must have joined very young; you do not look more than thirty now!" He said, "I have had a very happy time in the company and I mean to remain there, Sir, till you turn me out." I said, "We never turn out good men."

Speaking of this reminds me that the newspapers announced lately, to my surprise, that I was 73. Perhaps you will think it is about time for me to go. I will relinquish my burden as soon as I feel unable to bear it, or before then if it is your pleasure.

APPRECIATION AND CRITICISM.

The board's desire is to give the best service possible, and in this, as I have said, they are supported by the commanders, the officers, and the staff, but of course we cannot rule the ocean flat, and even our largest ships must give an occasional roll which sometimes upsets the liver and begets a growl. (Laughter.) I see every complaint which reaches us. Some are justified; some are not, but they are all dealt with courteously, fairly, and reasonably. I also see every letter of appreciation that comes in, and these far outnumber those of the other kind. Some of the growls are rather amusing. One man complained the other day that he felt no exhilaration after a whisky and soda on board the steamers (Laughter) and that the contents of a bottle of gin contained no more "pep" than a bottle of ginger beer. (Laughter.) We are representing the matter to the distillers, some of whose proclamations on the boardings assure us that they are "still going strong!" (Laughter.)

I wonder if I might, without giving offence, make an appeal to those who write to the company or to myself to endeavour to do so in a handwriting which is fairly legible or typewritten and to append readable signatures at the end of their letters. I do not know whether the art of calligraphy is dying out, but the time occupied in deciphering many communications nowadays is very great, and addresses have often to be looked up in reference books to ascertain the origin of the communications.

A VISIT TO INDIA.

My wife and I are going to Bombay and back in the Rampus in January, spending a fortnight in India. We are looking forward to seeing Calcutta and Bombay again, where we passed many happy years. It is not a bad thing for the chairman of the P. and O. Company to travel about a bit in the ships. He sees how things are done; he gets into friendly and personal touch with the captains, officers, engineers, pursers, and staff; he gets a very useful education; and it is uncommonly pleasant to spend a few weeks on board a P. and O. steamer.

But, as Lord Grey of Fallodon said in his recently published charming book, the head of a great business never has a "real" rest. His work follows him wherever he goes like a perennial stream. So far as I am convinced, I find there is no sweeter water.

THE BRITISH INDIA COMPANY.

I think I have stated on a previous occasion that all through the Gandhi and Swaraj troubles in India the British India Co.'s business, 95 per cent. of which is done with Indian merchants, was not in the very slightest degree affected. Our relations with our Indian clients remained as cordial as they have always been since the company's inauguration 70 years ago. This was very pleasantly demonstrated to me the other day by a letter which I received signed by all the principal Indian firms with which the company does business, expressing their regret at the contemplated departure from India of Sir William Currie, the present head of the managing agents' firm, Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Sir William is coming away after a long spell of hard work in India; and I hope to have his assistance here after he has had a good rest. I assured my correspondents in reply that the friendly relations between the company, the firm, and the Indian merchants would be maintained, whoever happened to be, for the moment, the head of the firm in India, as all the partners have been brought up from boyhood, as I myself was, in its traditions.

So far as I am concerned, my inspirations came from the precepts, the advice, and the example of one who was for 20 years my revered chief, my guide, my counsellor, and my friend, the late Sir William Mackinnon, the founder both of the British India Company and of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., who have been the company's managing agents since its formation.

In conclusion the Chairman paid tribute to the retiring Viceroy of India and his successor.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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Langkats (combined) \$34 nom.

Do. (single) \$20 nom.

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Humphreys Estates \$124 buy.

Prince's Buildings \$150 nom.

Rural Lands \$7 sel.

Ewo Cottons \$10 sel.

Oriental \$3 sa.

Shanghai Cottons (old) \$31 sel.

Do. (new) \$104 buy.

Amalgams \$71 nom.

Canton Ins. \$184 buy.

Cements (combined) \$184 nom.

Do. (old) \$33 nom.

Do. (new) \$33 nom.

China Buses \$104 buy.

China Lights (combined) \$19 sel.

Do. (old) \$15.10 nom.

Do. (new) \$10.65 nom.

China Provident (comb.) \$234 nom.

Do. (old) \$34 nom.

Do. (new) \$22 buy.

Constructions \$173 nom.

Dairy Farms \$10 nom.

Der A Wing (p.p.) \$35 nom.

Hongkong Electricity \$40 nom.

Macao Electric \$30 cts. buy.

H.K. Developments \$40 sel.

H.K. Ropes (combined) \$184 nom.

Do. (old) \$24 nom.

Do. (new) \$24 nom.

Hongkong Tramways \$214 nom.

Lease Crawford \$214 nom.

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Do. (new) (p.p.) \$11 sel.

Sinceres \$4 sel.

Taxis \$20 nom.

United Asbestos \$124 buy.

Watsons (old) \$124 buy.

Do. (new) \$13 sel.

Wm. Forwells \$13 sel.

buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom—nominal.

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Changkat Serdangs		11.00
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Gleancalies		3.40
Indragiris		11.60
Jerams		1.85
Jimbahs		2.80
Kedabs		4.70
Kempas		11.50
Kuala Sidims		4.50
Lunas		19.00
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Sungei Bagans		6.90
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The Hotels Company confidently relies upon the co-operation of its patrons to ensure that this function shall meet with the whole-hearted support its object undoubtedly deserves.

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.
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THE ATHERLEY TRIAL.

MR. ZEITLYN ALLEGES \$10,000
DEFICIT.

CONCLUSION OF EXAMINATION OF
COMPRADORE.

The case in which James Edward Atherley, former manager in Hongkong of Messrs. Getz Brothers (of the Orient), Ltd., is charged with fraudulent conversion of four sums totalling \$3,375 was continued yesterday at the Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, and a jury comprising Mr. P. M. N. da Silva (foreman), Messrs. Maurice Minney, H. L. Stainfield, A. S. da Rosa, E. A. Simon, Sheik Juman and Sam Man Yan.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Pryor, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Elsieley Zeitlyn (instructed by Messrs. Hall & Hind) defended.

Mr. Zeitlyn continued his cross-examination of Mr. Chau, the compradore.

Replying to Counsel, witness said that he recollected having a conversation with Mr. Atherley some time at the beginning of 1925, with regard to extensions of drafts beyond due date. He, however, could not remember that Mr. Atherley had told him that the Head Office of the Company at California had complained about the extensions of drafts. The question was repeated by His Lordship, and witness gave the same reply. Replying to further questions put by Counsel, witness said that he believed that Mr. Atherley had made an investigation of overdue drafts, but he had never spoken to him about it.

Counsel: Do you recollect Mr. Atherley telling you that from his investigation of the books of bills payable, it appeared that a sum of \$30,000 was outstanding or overdue?—Yes, he spoke to me about it.

He disagreed that Atherley had told him that to satisfy the Head Office, he should get some money in. Accused had asked him if he could not press the debtors to pay quicker. Witness then told him that he already had \$18,000, whereupon the *taipan* replied that this notwithstanding, the balance of \$12,000 must be collected.

Counsel (to his Lordship): I understand the witness said in Chinese, "I said to Atherley: 'I have \$18,000 in your hands'."

The question was repeated and witness agreed that he did say that. He also stated that the amount outstanding was \$30,000.

COUNSEL'S ALLEGATION.

Counsel thereupon asked witness if he had ever told Atherley when he had referred to the outstanding accounts of \$30,000, that he (witness) had discovered that somebody was short of \$10,000. Witness did not reply, but when Counsel further stated that he had also said that arrangements were being made by someone to repay the money, witness said that he had never made that statement. He denied that anyone in the office was ever short of \$10,000.

Counsel: Do you know a person named Cheung Ho Si, and has he left?—He was assistant compradore at the office when I was there; he is still in the same office. Was he not cashier?—He was until March of last year.

He ceased to be cashier in March, 1925, because you told Mr. Atherley that he was short of \$10,000?—He ceased to be cashier, when I was taken ill, and I asked him to assist me. I then appointed another cashier.

PAYING-IN BOOK MYSTERY.

Counsel said that this closed his cross-examination, but he made an application to his Lordship for an order for the production by the International Banking Corporation of deposit slips of Mr. Atherley's account with them. An application had been made but the Bank refused to produce them. Counsel also asked for the production of accused's paying-in book to this bank which was left in the offices of Getz Bros.

His Lordship said that he should apply for a subpoena on the bank.

Mr. Chau, replying to Mr. Zeitlyn, said that Atherley left the Office on October 21st, but he was not arrested until October 23rd. He visited the office between those dates. He denied that when Atherley was arrested that he left his papers in the office.

Mr. Jenkin said that the defence alleged that the book was in the possession of the prosecution. He, personally, had applied for the book six weeks ago, and it had not been produced.

His Lordship: I call for Mr. Atherley's paying-in book.

Mr. Zeitlyn said that his instructions were, and it was a part of his case, that Mr. Atherley's paying-in book had always been in the custody of the compradore. He could not say whether it was still in his possession, because the office furniture had been sold, but it was in that witness's possession up to October 21st.

Mr. Jenkin made a formal declaration for the application of the book. He also applied for the production of 164 cheques drawn by Atherley on his account, and in particular the one for \$102 referred to by Mr. Zeitlyn at Wednesday's hearing.

Replying to Mr. Jenkin, witness said that the cheques were credited to the Company's account at the Chartered Bank.

COMPRADORE RE-EXAMINED.

Mr. Jenkin handed witness documents which purported to be copies of documents made up at the office of Getz Bros. Witness said that he recollected seeing such documents, sometime about the end of March, 1924.

Counsel then handed His Lordship a document which he said was a certified translation of items read out from the Chinese cash book on Wednesday.

His Lordship: It is a certified translation which allows it to put in as evidence?—Yes.

ATHERLEY'S BANKING ACCOUNT.

Replying to Counsel, witness referring to his account books said the Chinese and English books showed a sum of \$1,641 for March 24th. The items for March 25th totalled \$1,112.82. Asked to refer to another document compiled at the office, he said the figures were identical, and like amounts figured in prisoner's banking account. The books showed \$300 as being paid to the Chartered Bank, which was the Company's bank, on March 28th. March 28th showed a collection of \$447.68, and prisoner's banking account for the same date showed the same amount as having been entered. An item of \$24.14 was shown as being paid into the Company's banking account on the same day. Total collection for that day, amounted to \$1,137.19, and the English cash book stated that of this, \$1,035.19 was paid into the Company's bank.

Counsel: It is the one in which the date is altered. The defence alleges that it was done to serve a purpose.

His Lordship: Witness tried to say that it was a translation.

Mr. Jenkin: Mr. Zeitlyn made a point of that yesterday and said that the paying-in slip was altered to the 29th and that it was so done because it referred to a cheque for \$102 drawn by Mr. Atherley. There is an allegation against me of fraud, and I want to see this cheque.

Mr. Zeitlyn: I do not produce it; I have nothing to produce.

Mr. Jenkin pointed out that prisoner's banking account credited him on March 27th with \$102. He then asked witness if any cheque for \$102 had been handed to him in respect of O.K'd bills. Witness replied in the negative.

Counsel: So that is why the so-called transaction for \$102 is omitted?—Yes.

You were compradore of Getz Bros. from July 21st. Was a book of transactions kept throughout the whole time of your compradoresthip?—Yes.

Were you ever asked by the Manager or any one in authority to produce your books?—Never.

Take book A, the promissory note book. Is it provided by the Company?—Yes.

Is it in the form designed by the Company or by yourself?—By myself.

And all the entries there made were according to information received from the office proper?—Yes, with the exception of the "paid" columns.

ERRORS NOT TO SUIT THE CASE.

Mr. Jenkin, addressing his Lordship, said that inasmuch as it had been suggested that errors were made to suit the case made out against Mr. Atherley, he was going to prove that there were identical errors in the book concerning additional entries and monies which had no reference whatever to the case. There was two or three mistakes as to additions, and items were omitted. On January 10th, 1924, the total of the day's collections was given as \$444.35. It was \$100 out. On February 11th there was a total of \$6,971.45. That was correct, but an item had been omitted. This was similar to the \$102 which had been omitted. An error was also found in the books for February 15th. Counsel said that he could go on *ad nauseam*, but they were mistakes done prior to any date referred to in the case. "Someday, perhaps, someone will tell us," he added, "how this book could possibly involve Mr. Atherley."

THE NEWSPAPER SALE.

Counsel returning to his examination of witness enumerated seventeen items referring to the sale of newspapers from March 6th to March 31st. Witness said that the money was handed to the Manager on April 1st. Turning to prisoner's banking account, Counsel asked if the sum entered there, was identical with the total received for the newspapers. Witness replied in the affirmative.

Questioned as to the procedure at the office, witness said that the collections were enumerated on the deposit slips in the Compradore Department and then shown to the Manager. A record of collections was also entered in the counterfoil of the paying-in book, as a matter of routine. The entries in the Company's cash book were made by the book-keeper in the Manager's office.

WHAT WAS THE TRANSACTION?

Mr. Jenkin said that the case as put to witness was that Atherley requested sums of money to be paid into his account. The question was whether it was a request or a direction. He (Counsel) had been embarrassed by being unable to foresee the line the defence was going to take.

His Lordship said that the defence held that a transaction was made between Atherley and the compradore, and that the transaction was merely a personal matter.

Mr. Jenkin: We ask if the same reply is given for the \$20,000 paid into his account for one month.

His Lordship replied that no details of that had as yet been entered, and Counsel did not have a roving commission to enquire into the accounts.

Counsel said it was imperative that he should do so. Mr. Zeitlyn had enumerated for the month of March a list of very large cheques drawn by Atherley and handed over to the Company for the purpose of quitting monies he had received on O.K. bills. That was wholly untrue. They were not repayments of loans and he would show that they were not.

KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL

In Lots of not less than 1-ton:—

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$24.00 per ton.

Delivered to Bowen Road and Lower Levels, \$24.00 per ton.

Delivered to Kowloon, \$23.00 per ton.



Orders should be sent in writing not by telephone at least 24 hours before the Coal is required.

All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Compradore Order payable to "The Kailan Mining Administration."

For Price Apply to

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong.

HANDBAGS.

We have received a Very Nice Selection of LEATHER HANDBAGS from PARIS and on account of the Favourable Exchange they are Sold at Exceptional Low Figures.

HANDSOME AND USEFUL.

MAGASIN GENERAL.

[101]

Counsel asked witness whether on March 24th an item was paid by Blackbird, and another by Ching Chan Chan on March 28th. Witness replied that it was so and the monies were handed over to Atherley, who in return gave a receipt. Questions with reference to collections from Sui Yick and other firms elicited a simply reply from witness. Mr. Zeitlyn stated that it would have to be proved that Atherley had signed them.

LESS ONE PER CENT.

Just before the adjournment for the tiffin hour, Mr. Jenkin referring witness to an account book, said that the figure 99 in the items was meant for "less one per cent."

Mr. Zeitlyn said that in not knowing that the figure signified that, he had been debarred from cross-examination in respect of the true entry. Nothing was said about discount in the sale of newspapers. "Had I known, I would have had some pertinent questions to ask."

His Lordship: Mr. Jenkin, there was not a word about it.

Mr. Jenkin: You will find that the Chinese use it in that way.

His Lordship: I confess I did not know that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Zeitlyn: I thought it was the invoice number. (Laughter.) But I have some self-satisfaction that your Lordship was also ignorant of it. (Laughter.)

This concluded the examination of the compradore.

CASHIER'S EVIDENCE.

Chung Ho Chi, cashier of Getz Bros., was the next witness called for the prosecution.

Replying to Mr. Jenkin, he said that he was cashier in the compradore's department of Getz Bros. in March, 1924, and had charge of the cash book. Referring to the books, he said that there was an item for \$102.03, from Sui Yen in respect of 15 bags of newspapers, and \$350.15 for 50 bags from Sing Wo On. There was a total of 17 items, making a total account of \$6,981.83, all of which was paid in respect of newspapers.

Against each entry there was a note, stating that the money had been paid to the manager on April 1st. The entry was "paid to the *taipan*, later day paid to bank." All the remarks were made on one and the same day, April 1st.

He personally handed the money to the Manager on that date. The first entry was on March 5th. This money was put into the safe, and not paid into the Company's account, because instructions were given him by the compradore to keep it until all the money was collected.

When on April 1st the whole amount was handed to Atherley, the items were entered out because they had not been paid to the bank. He received deposit slips from the Manager when he handed him the money.

CHEQUES HANDED OVER.

Questioned as to whether Atherley had later given him any cheques, witness said that on April 4th the *taipan* had given him a cheque for \$1,975, on April 11th, one for \$2,000; April 10th one for \$1,949.09. There were other cheques which he said he had received, and they were all personal cheques from Atherley.

Counsel referred to monies received from Young Fat Leung, Blackbird, and Wing On Co. Witness said that these collections were also handed to the *taipan* who gave him a signed receipt. Other collections were referred to, and witness said the said procedure was adopted. Eventually all the small receipts were surrendered to Atherley, who gave him a final receipt covering all the monies which he had received. On being handed a document, witness said it was similar to the final receipt which Atherley had given him.

Mr. Jenkin: \$307.44 was collected from Sui Yick on March 24th, but it was not paid into the bank until April 7th.

Witness: On March 24th, I gave the money to the *taipan* and he gave me a receipt. On April 7th, he returned the money and told me to put it in the bank.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

LOCAL SPORT.

HOCKEY.

CLUB DEFEAT THE PUNJABIS.

Hongkong Hockey Club beat the 5th/2nd Punjabis on the U.S.R.C. ground on Wednesday evening, by three to two goals.

The Club team was as follows:—E. W. Hamilton; C. L. R. Becher, A. P. T. Farquharson; E. F. Stewart, E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), Rev. E. W. L. Martin; H. Owen Hughes, A. S. Hett, W. Woodward, B. D. Evans, A. Dyer Ball.

After about a quarter of an hour's play, the Punjabis inside right received smartly from the left wing, and scored with a high shot. The equaliser came from Owen Hughes.

In the second half, play was much faster. Owen Hughes scored with a fast shot, and then Lt. Webb equalised for the soldiers. Mitchell scored the winning goal for the Club.

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. CLUB DE RECREIO.

The Hongkong Football Club team in the match against Club de Recreio to-morrow on the South China ground (kick-off 4 p.m.) will be:—

Rodger, Gerrard, Bishop; Summers, Stewart, Watson, Brodie, Forsyth, Howard, MacBride and Key. Reserves: Mair and Johnstone.

KOWLOON F.C. TEAMS.

The following teams have been selected to represent the Kowloon Football Club in League matches to-morrow:—

First XI v. Surveys, Kowloon ground, 4 p.m.:—Rasmussen, Wheeler and Reid and/or Uquhart; Turner, Sims and McKelvie; McBride, Linker, Cavellie, Pasco and Hayes. Reserves: Taylor.

Reserves v. Club Recreio, Kowloon ground, 2.30 p.m.:—Logan, Gnest and Knight; Street, Brown and Oliver; Morris, Vickers, Spary, Miles and Eastman.

Kowloon "B" v. South China "B" South China ground, 2 p.m.:—Machin; White and Bliss; Elkins, Hedley and F. Nicholls; Jordan, Ross, Thomson, Duzcan and R. Nicholls.

CRICKET.

OVER 30 v. UNDER 30.

The following will play in the above match on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground to-morrow (Saturday) commencing at 1.15 p.m.:—

Over 30:—R. Hancock (capt.), Lt. Cdr. Beatty, Lt. Col. Cantrell, A. W. Hayward, J. D. Humphreys, Capt. E. W. Morris, E. J. R. Mitchell, R. E. H. Oliver, T. E. Pearce, Rev. T. B. Powell, Lt. Col. T. A. Robertson.

Under 30:—H. Owen Hughes (capt.), A. C. I. Bowker, Eng. Lt. Bennett, Lt. Halsey, Pay-Lt. Nicholson, H. V. Parker, Lt. Sillitoe, Mid. Stephenson, Lt. Wauchope, F. N. Young.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory issued the following report at 5.27 p.m. yesterday: The anti-cyclone has passed in to the Eastern Sea. A depression is situated to the N.E. of Hokkaido. A fresh to moderate monsoon will prevail over the Northern China Sea.

Local forecast: N.E. winds; moderate, fair.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION.

A net profit of £212,183 is shown for year ended September 30th (against £212,105); pref. divd. absorbs £25,000, and ord. stock divd. unchanged at 8 per cent., free of tax, requires £28,576, the "carry forward" being £27,440.

HON. MR. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.M.G.

ENTERTAINED BY CHINESE FRIENDS AT DINNER
LAST EVENING.

SOME FELICITOUS SPEECHES.

The Chinese friends of the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., who has been appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, said "Goodbye" to him at the Yee Wo Restaurant last night, when a dinner was given in his honour, covers being laid for 150.

At the hosts' table, besides the guest of the evening, were Sir Shou Son Chow (Chairman), Mr. Li Yau Chuen, Sir Henry Gollan, K.C. (Chief Justice), Dr. S. W. Tso, Col. C. Russell Brown, D.S.O., (General Officer Commanding the Troops), Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, Vice-Admiral Sir Edwin A. Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O., Mr. Ho Kwong, the Right Rev. C. B. Duppy (Bishop of Victoria), Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Commodore Stirling and Mr. Ma Tsui Chin. There were also present the local magistrates, members of the Consular Body and many business men.

Sir Shou Son Chow proposed "The King" and Mr. Fletcher, "The Republic of China."

TO "THEIR GUEST."

Sir Shou Son Chow, in toasting "Their Guest," said: Mr. Fletcher, staggering under the heavy load of the eulogies and encomiums that have been showered on him by all classes of the community during the last few days, has asked me not to add to his burden; and as I am a good-hearted man I am going to let him off as lightly as I can. And so, gentlemen, you will not have the pleasure of listening to the long and beautiful oration which I had at first intended to prepare. Mr. Fletcher's Chinese friends are assembled here this evening to testify to him and, through him, to Mrs. Fletcher their great esteem and admiration, on the eve of their departure for Ceylon. His promotion to the high office of Colonial Secretary of the most important Crown Colony in the British Empire, has given gratification to all his friends, because it is a promotion that is universally regarded as being well-deserved. Those who know him feel that high as his new office is, yet higher "preference" will assuredly come to him, for a man of his singular ability, rare tact, and inexhaustible energy is bound to get to the top in any walk of life. Two of his outstanding characteristics are moral courage and broad outlook—qualities which stamp him as a leader of men. I was sometimes so struck with his capacity for business that I told myself what a great captain of industry the commercial world had lost in him. At other times his quickness of perception and his ability to see all sides of a question so impressed me that I thought what a fine soldier had been lost to our gallant army. However, what has been a loss to Commerce and to the Army has been a gain to the Government of Hongkong, to which Colony he has rendered great good service. He is by all consent one of the best officials whom our splendid Cadet Service has produced, and for this reason we greatly deplore losing his services, especially in these trying times when his administrative ability and almost unrivalled experience of the Colony would be of immense value to us. Speaking personally for the Hon. Mr. Kotewall and myself we find him a staunch and loyal friend; and a considerate colleague whose collaboration has always been congenial, and whose advice has been invaluable.

Gentlemen, parting is a sad affair, but in this case I refuse to regard it as in any way permanent. Mr. Fletcher goes away to take up the responsible duties recently laid down by our esteemed Governor, and it is within the bounds of probability that he will one day come back to us to assume the high office which Sir Cecil Clements is filling to-day. We are not, therefore, saying "good-bye" to Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, but "au revoir."

"STAR" FERRY COLLISION.
MISHAP NEAR HONGKONG WHARF.

A report was made to the Harbour Office yesterday by Leung Kam, master of the "Star" Ferry Launch, *Morning Star*, of a collision between the ferry and a Taikoo Dock launch, about eleven o'clock on Wednesday night as the ferry was approaching her Hongkong Wharf. The report of the master of the *Morning Star* stated that as he was approaching the wharf he sighted a steam launch,

Mr. Fletcher, I would now, on behalf of the hosts of the evening, ask you to accept for Mrs. Fletcher these small gifts as an inadequate token of our regard and admiration for her. Mrs. Fletcher, by her charm and goodness, has endeared herself to all those who have had the honour of her friendship or acquaintance. I ask you to believe that these are no mere words of conventional platitude, but are the expression of our innermost feelings. Claiming the privilege of old age, and now that she is soon leaving us, I do not mind confessing that I fell in love with her at first sight! To me she seems to be the embodiment of all that is good and winsome in a woman. We wish her and you, Sir, Godspeed and every success in your new sphere of work, and express the hope that my prognostication may come true. Gentlemen, I would now ask you to drink to the health of the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher and his charming lady, Mrs. Fletcher. (Applause.)

Sir Shou Son Chow then handed over to Mr. Fletcher a very beautiful jade pendant for Mrs. Fletcher.

MR. FLETCHER'S THANKS.

Mr. Fletcher, in replying, said it was very difficult for him to find adequate words to express his gratitude to the members of the Chinese community for the magnificent reception they had given him. He had to express his thanks for the very kind words which had been voiced by the Chairman, and on behalf of his wife, he had to thank them most warmly for the most beautiful gift, which he knew, his wife would cherish in the years to come, in constant remembrance of the many happy days she had spent among the Chinese of this Colony. He wished particularly to thank them for the terms in which they had spoken of him. He would remind the Chairman that a few months ago, when he was having dinner with him (the speaker), he spoke to him, really the nicest words he had ever heard in his life: "I think you are a happy man to have such a good wife." He had so many friends and such happy recollections—such as fishing out at Tytan Bay, and tennis with Mr. M. K. Lo—and long conversations with them, that he regretted that he had done so little to requite their most abundant hospitality. He could only plead the very poor excuse, the burden of work. In the Colonial Secretary's Office they had to shun late nights, because of the laborious days.

They had been living through troublous times, and he thanked them all for the loyal work they had performed and the assistance they had given the Government. He congratulated them on the fine front they had presented to the misfortunes, which, through no fault of their own, had come upon them.

It would be "invidious to single out names where so much good work had been done by the many, but he must break the rule to select those of Sir Shou Son Chow and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall. He had the privilege to number Sir Shou Son among his dearest friends. He had seen many honours bestowed by H.M. The King, but for meritorious services, and judging by the standard of most loyal work, and work of the greatest value to the community, he did not think anyone had earned an honour more than Sir Shou Son. (Applause.)

And now for Mr. Kotewall. (Applause.) Just 21 years ago when they began their friendship—and when he (the speaker) went to the Colonial Secretary's Office, Mr. Kotewall helped teach him his job. He might say no praise was too high for the work Mr. Kotewall had done in the interests of the Community, during the strenuous days through which they had passed.

He would very much like to mention other names, but if he once began he would not know when to stop. He sincerely hoped and believed that before long there would come a tide in their affairs which, taken at the flood, would take them back to fortune. So, he would bid them "Good-bye."

KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE.
A LOVING CUP FOR M. BORODIN.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The left wing of the Kuomintang Political Party in Canton, at its second National Conference decided on January 6th to present to M. Borodin, Soviet High Commissioner to South China, a silver loving cup with the following inscription in Chinese: "Let Us Fight Together!"

It was also decided to send greetings to the Soviet Union "reiterating the party's intention to co-operate with the Soviets in the world revolution, also reaffirming the alliance entered into between the party and its comrades in Russia."

On actions taken by the conference, the Kuomintang yesterday issued a communiqué as follows:

"The Second Conference of the Kuomintang is now in session in Canton with 150 delegates being present. It has been resolved to accept the late President Sun Yat Sen's last will, in which persistent revolutionary action is commanded; and sincerely to ally with the Soviets in order to suppress imperialism; to fight together with all oppressed, small nations; to oppose Japanese military invasion of Manchuria; and to warn Feng and Yueh (two Northern Generals) against associating themselves with militarists and imperialists."

Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, Mr. Sun Fo, her foster-son, and Mr. Wu Te Chen, Commissioner of Police in Canton, who has been on leave, are expected by the conference to arrive at Canton sometime this week to participate in the sessions.

Mrs. Sun Yat Sen will be offered the chairmanship of the Women's Division of the Kuomintang. Mrs. Sun is a graduate of Macon College, Macon City, in America.

FREE GRANTS OF LAND AT
WHAMPOA.

COPYING A HONGKONG EXAMPLE?

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

To encourage private building at Whampoa, in order to help in the development scheme, the Canton Government is being advised by interested persons to make a free grant of say 2,000 lots of desirable public lands on condition that each recipient shall build a substantial house or godown on it. It is recommended that not more than 30 persons from each district in Kwangtung should be granted lots so that all the 94 districts in the province may be represented in the development scheme.

PUBLIC FUNERAL FOR AN
ASSASSIN.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Wei Tak, the ship interpreter who recently assassinated General Hung Chao Lun of the anti-Red Army, while travelling to Shanghai and whose body had been brought back to Canton for burial, was given a public funeral by the Lun Yee Seamen's Union on January 6th, the ceremony taking place at East Garden, the headquarters of the Strike Committee.

KIDNAPPERS NOW ACTIVE.

TWO REPORTS MADE TO POLICE
YESTERDAY.

Three men, armed with automatic pistols, entered a house at Siu Lang village, Sheung Shui district, between eleven and twelve o'clock on Wednesday night. The only occupants were a woman and two young boys, her son and nephew. The men asked the woman where the money was kept and when she replied that there was none, one of them struck her. Two of the men then mounted guard over her with drawn pistols, while the third, who wore a mask, searched the house and discovered the woman's son and nephew, whom they carried off.

ANOTHER INCIDENT.

At 12.15 a.m. yesterday, armed robbers entered the premises of Li Loi Eak, the owner of a grocery shop at Tsun Wan Au village, Taiipo district, and stole \$120 and a quantity of clothing valued at \$40. When the robbers took with them Li Koon Fat, aged 14 years, and Li Sum Loi, aged 22 years, sons of the shop-owner.

THE "MALWA'S" PASSENGERS.

The passengers for Hongkong on the P. & O. steamer *Malwa* due in to-day are:—Mr. and Mrs. Austin and two children, Major and Mrs. E. A. Alabaster, Mr. W. H. Anders, Mr. W. D. Bell, Capt. G. Byers, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Barbour, infant and amah, Lady Bell, Miss Bell, Mr. A. H. Buchanan, Mrs. A. H. Crook and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dean, Mr. Cecil Dormer, Lady Mary Dormer, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Fraser, Miss M. B. Fraser, Mr. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Foster, Master Foster, Mrs. Gillingham, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Gray and child, Mr. S. H. Hills, Mr. D. E. Hudson, Miss Jauranilla, Miss Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Lyle, Mr. W. E. Little, Lieut. S. W. Lushington, Mrs. H. Larter and child, Maj. Gen. O. C. Eard, Mr. J. M. Meikle, Capt. J. D. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Mudie, Mr. and Mrs. Majland, Miss Milner, Mr. F. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Markham, Mr. E. Murray, Capt. O. D. Nicholl, Mr. J. S. Oliver, Mrs. E. Ratsey, Mrs. K. I. Ratsey, Mr. J. D. E. Scott, Mr. E. Woodford, Mr. J. H. Wellard.

LESSONS OF THE HOTEL FIRE.
MODERN BUILDINGS AND FLAME
FIGHTING APPLIANCES.

[BY AN ENGINEERING CORRESPONDENT.]

It has been said that the major portion of the part of the structure of the Hongkong Hotel which was destroyed by fire was built more than forty years ago. Since those days there have been great advances in building construction.

The chief improvement, from the point of view of safety against fire, has been the introduction of reinforced concrete. This system is now very generally used in Hongkong, and any house or building erected during the last decade is fairly certain to be of this material.

WOODEN BEAMS A DANGER.

If you visit some of the older houses you will notice that the floors and ceilings are supported by wooden beams. The whole of the supports for the floor boards are of wood. With reinforced concrete the beams are made of concrete and steel bars. It is obvious that there is nothing to help a conflagration if there is only steel and concrete. Wooden beams are fuel for the flames.

A glance in passing at the new Kowloon Hotel will convince the non-technical man that there is little that is inflammable in the structure as it stands to-day. It is, of course, impossible entirely to eliminate wood, which is popular for decorative purposes. There has been no very satisfactory substitute for wood floors and it is difficult to imagine a dancing hall without a wooden floor.

An excellent example of the old type of wooden beams, etc., that were used years ago for a floor may be seen in the City Hall. The floors for the dancing rooms are made up, it is believed, entirely of wood. These beams, etc., are carefully inspected from time to time, but when we have a new City Hall the type of construction will be less inflammable.

Not only is fire a danger when wooden beams are used but in Hongkong the white ants are also a menace. They eat, and consequently weaken, certain kinds of wood. It is generally believed that they will not attack teak and some other hard woods, such as pine or deal, but they have been known to eat a way through teak. There are chemical compositions for treating wood which make things uncomfortable for white ants.

Concrete is not edible, and in general it may be said that modern buildings, made of reinforced concrete, are much more safe against fire, insects and earthquakes than are the buildings erected before the days of reinforced concrete.

In most of the older houses in this Colony there are wide verandahs. Many of the houses are only two stories high and it is a fairly easy matter, to escape from a burning bedroom by way of the verandah.

FIGHTING THE FLAMES.

A great deal of thought and many experiments have been made with fire extinguishing devices. Obviously it is an advantage to squirt some suitable chemical mixture onto a fire and so prevent combustion. Many of these devices are most valuable, but when the fire has got a really firm hold of a building the only thing then that is effective is a deluge of water. And the greater the deluge the better.

A building that is near the harbour can be tackled with marine fire fighting appliances. In the case of the hotel fire the salvage pumps of the tug *Henry Kewich* seem to have been most effective.

A new floating fire appliance, on the very latest lines, is being built locally. It will be quite a remarkable vessel, with a tower which will enable a hose to be directed from a good height above sea level. Thus in the unfortunate event of a huge liner, such as the *Carnarvon*, catching fire in the harbour, this hose could direct many thousands of gallons onto the ship's decks.

No doubt a result of the Hotel fire will be less parsimony with regard to fire fighting appliances. Loftier buildings are being erected in the Colony and although of steel frames or of reinforced concrete, they may contain inflammable material. It would be interesting to know details of the arrangements for fighting a fire on the Peak. Mr. Sinclair's house was completely gutted. Was there any proper water pressure available? There is no prominent evidence of a water tower on the Peak for hoses to be used before the arrival of the fire engine. The old adage of "a stitch in time saves nine" might be changed into one that a gallon of water at the immediate outbreak of a fire is worth thousands of gallons half an hour later. Time is the essence of the business.

These few observations are made in no carping spirit. It is always so easy to be wise after the event. On the other hand it would be foolish not to hope that such a calamity as the Hotel fire will teach us some lessons. The public will not grudge expenditure on fire fighting appliances. There have been some big conflagrations in Hongkong recently and anything that will minimise the danger to life and to property will be welcomed. In these days when petrol is in evidence a great deal it may be as well to suggest great care. Petrol vapour is most inflammable. There is the story of a motor-car owner who lifted up the bonnet of his car to show a friend the engine. The friend had a long cigar (lighted, of course). The motor-car owner soon had only a mass of twisted steel. The car had been burnt out.

BENGER'S FOOD.

A DELICIOUS AND HIGHLY NUTRITIVE
ALIMENT FOR

INFANTS & INVALIDS.

SPECIALLY REDUCED
PRICE:

Large Size - - - per tin \$2.10

Small Size - - - " 1.20

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Drug & Perfumery Dept.

FORMOSA

MACHINE MADE BRICKS

The most ideal **BRICKS** unexcelled in
DURABILITY AND EFFICIENCY.

Stocks carried

LEUNG HON-CHI,
Agent.30 and 31, Connaught Road Central.
Tel. C. 191.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

THE COMPLETE OPERA OF

"RIGOLETTO"

16 D/SIDED RECORDS

IN ART ALBUM

AT

ANDERSON'S.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.

WINTER SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

GENUINE REDUCTIONS
IN ALL DEPTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

A MEETING of MEMBERS of the Association will be held at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, No. 6, Connaught Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 9th JANUARY, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. Shareholders to receive the Report of the Executive Committee, the Report of the Association's Architect, and to discuss the Future Activities of the Association.

THE ASSOCIATION OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE KOWLOON TONG BUILDING SCHEME.

PETER WONG,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [3043]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

ENTRIES May Now Be Made for the Various Events.
Forms and Full Particulars can be Obtained at the Pavilion.
Entries CLOSE on SATURDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1926.
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
[3050]

NOTICE.

MACAO TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that An AUCTION SALE for the Exclusive Privilege of Establishing the GAME of FANTAN in MACAO, for THREE YEARS, from the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1926, to the 31st JANUARY, 1929, will take place Here in MACAO, on the 30th INST., at 10.30 A.M., in the Hall of this Department and before the Committee mentioned in Article 156 of the Regulation of the 3rd October, 1921.

There will be No Upper Price for This Bidding Privilege and Oral Bids will be Accepted. Only those who have previously deposited \$500.00 with the Local Branch of the NATIONAL ULTRAMARINE BANK, who are the Government's Creditors, will be Allowed to Bid. The said Deposit will be Returned to Unsuccessful Bidders.

The Other Conditions may be Seen in the MACAO TREASURY DEPARTMENT, as well as at the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong.
FLINIO TINOCO,
Chief of the
MACAO TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Macao Treasury Department, 31st December, 1925. [3051]

FOR SALE.—Piano. Baby Grand. Good German Make. 2 Years Old. Owner Leaving Port.—Apply to Box No. 3047, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3047]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "EUMAEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godown, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at the Godown. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 7th January.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chipped and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th January, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 27th January, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [3046]

S.S. FONTAINEBLEAU.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, etc., also Cargo from ALGER, PORTO, "AMBOISE" and "AMAZON" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded as unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before 12 Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 13th inst., at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Saturday, the 16th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSSE,
Agent.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [3049]

NOTICE.

HAVING Resigned from Messrs. U. SPALINGER & Co., I have accordingly surrendered my Power of Attorney from them.

ROLF JOHNSON,
Hongkong, January 4th, 1926. [3044]

NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED Myself under the Style of R. JOHNSON & Co., as General Import and Export Merchants. Address—PAGODA BUILDING.

ROLF JOHNSON,
Hongkong, January 4th, 1926. [3045]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (RAILWAY BONDS).

PAYMENT of The HALF-YEARLY INTEREST Due on the 1st JANUARY, 1926, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 27 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. At Tientsin and Hongkong only.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK. At Tientsin and Hongkong only.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. At Tientsin and Hongkong only.
BANQUE BELLE POINTE. At Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 4s. 0d. in the £, will be paid on presentation of the Coupon (Gross) at 12 o'clock.

Net Amount Payable 9.7.1/5
On £100. DEBENTURES: Per Coupon (Gross) £3.0.0. Less Tax at 4s. in the £ 12.0.0.

Net Amount Payable £2.8.0.
On £500. DEBENTURES: Per Coupon (Gross) £15.0.0.0. Less Tax at 4s. in the £ 3.0.0.0.

Net Amount Payable £12.0.0.
Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand Barring Date of Exchange of the Day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE RAILWAY MINING ADMINISTRATION.
P. C. YOUNG,
General Manager. [3019]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (RAILWAY BONDS).

THIRTEENTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned Numbers of Debentures of the total value of £24,000 were drawn on the Fourth day of NOVEMBER, 1925, at the Offices of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, in the City of London, in the presence of WALTER FITZMAURICE TURNER, one of the Directors, ALFRED WILLIAM BERRY, Secretary of the Company, and JOHN WILLIAM PETER JARALDE, of 7/8, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C., Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at Par on the 31st DECEMBER, 1925, at either of the following places:—
In London: At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.
In BRUSSELS: At the Offices of the Local Board, 19, rue Dredereode, Brussels.
In CHINA: At the General Offices of the Company, Tientsin.

6 BONDS OF £500 EACH, NUMBERED: 43 85 113 182 212 276
70 BONDS OF £100 EACH, NUMBERED: 498 430 492 524 533 588 600 603 610 630 680 834 931 1023 1060 1066 1067 1286 1311 1429 1442 1454 1460 1621 1553 1568 1577 1590 1714 1731 1829 1832 1875 1914 1923 1978 1991 2005 2075 2078 2092 2260 2293 2318 2350 2353 2405 2415 2460 2503 2570 2707 2729 2803 2846 2863 2950 3073 3102 3263 3294 3333 3408 3463 3493 3580 3537 3571 3658 3753

700 BONDS OF £20 EACH, NUMBERED: 3770 3981 4030 4062 4128 4160 4171 4183 4200 4304 4364 4398 4433 4498 4601 4668 4674 4685 4793 4842 4853 4871 4933 4935 5021 5060 5248 5380 5433 5437 5438 5449 5472 5543 5683 5815 5903 5913 6024 6060 6186 6193 6189 6261 6303 6315 6361 6376 6476 6573 6602 6685 6672 6715 6825 6846 6895 6899 6944 6982 7016 7055 7119 7120 7184 7210 7234 7282 7307 7327 7335 7380 7394 7482 7573 7597 7679 7704 7723 7745 7753 7774 7810 7864 8043 8124 8189 8188 8232 8243 8297 8291 8310 8344 8406 8515 8578 8597 8625 8675 8713 8787 8969 8968 9081 9101 9115 9173 9230 9292 9328 9528 9587 9610 9660 9729 9734 9858 9974 10000 10053 10081 10090 10116 10128 10162 10238 10275 10335 10468 10656 10687 10730 10781 10796 10816 10830 10857 11014 11024 11084 11087 11158 11254 11294 11487 11492 11533 11560 11569 11570 11649 11730 11745 11747 11772 11884 12024 12078 12104 12128 12225 12256 12281 12327 12396 12420 12509 12542 12612 12627 12722 12778 12782 12840 12947 12901 12940 12952 12982 13000 13106 13168 13189 13227 13301 13304 13313 13332 13336 13362 13368 13540 13556 13674 13592 13665 13624 13633 13648 14144 14187 14215 14299 14344 14364 14482 14614 14618 14643 14675 14704 14707 14770 14788 14808 14814 14868 14974 14999 15034 15141 15165 15193 15286 15424 15427 15444 15457 15462 15521 15648 16716 16763 15855 15922 15910 15922 16062 16117 16290 16247 16291 16322 16362 16461 16502 16503 16520 16537 16571 16665 16738 16778 16740 16970 16999 16975 17042 17048 17101 17138 17143 17155 17241 17257 17342 17380 17373 17504 17562 17681 17773 17826 17873 17893 17932 17970 18003 18086 18354 18368 18376 18447 18482 18503 18550 18578 18620 18643 18687 18692 18718 18758 18836 18883 18930 18970 19018 19021

INTIMATION

FINE AND SHERRIES.

Bottled and shipped by

Geo. G. SANDEMAN SONS & Co.

PORTS:

	DUTY PAID.	Per Case	Per Bot.
Invalid ...	\$39.00	\$3.30	
Douro ...	3.50	3.25	
Old Tawny ...	44.00	3.75	
Estrella ...	46.00	3.90	
Very Old Tawny	56.00	4.75	
Oldest & Finest	60.00	5.00	
Light Dry ...	\$32.00	\$2.75	
Solera ...	37.00	3.10	
Very Pale Dry ...	38.00	3.25	
Pale Dry Natty ...	40.00	3.40	
Fine Old Brown ...	44.00	3.75	

SHERRIES:

Light Dry ...	\$32.00	\$2.75
Solera ...	37.00	3.10
Very Pale Dry ...	38.00	3.25
Pale Dry Natty ...	40.00	3.40
Fine Old Brown ...	44.00	3.75

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DEATHS.

HANNING.—At Lewisham, on December 2nd, JAMES CAMPBELL HANNING, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, New York, aged 42 years.

HARDY.—At his residence, Haberfield Hall, Easton-in-Gordano, Somerset, on December 4th, WALTER HARDY, formerly of Tientsin, aged 49 years.

ORRISON.—At St. Margaret-on-Thames, on December 6th, ANDREW JOHN ORRISON, youngest son of the late Walter Orrison, of Hongkong, and Ashgrove, Whitchurch, Salop, aged 57.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for THE INTERNATIONAL PAINT AND COMPOSITION CO., LTD., LONDON, is Temporarily at the HOTEL METROPOLIS.

T. P. HALL.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRIES for the Forthcoming RACES CLOSE on SATURDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1926, at 3 p.m., and must be sent to the SECRETARY, c/o LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings on or before This Date.

Entry Forms are Now Ready and can be had at the JOCKEY CLUB STABLES, RACE COURSE, HONGKONG CLUB OF LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [3042]

DEBBINGTON.

HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

9, PEAK ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 4464. [3033]

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY. Upper Level, Three Furnished Rooms with Splendid View of the Harbour \$110 to \$125 including Car Transportation. Garage available for Car Owner.—SMALL INVESTORS. Telephone 4620. [3534]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Office of Two Rooms or One Large, Central Position, suitable for Local Agency of Long Established Firm. Box No. 3030, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3030]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.—European Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon, with all Modern Conveniences. Apply to KATAMALLI & Co., 6, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong. [173]

TO LET.—From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months, Well Furnished Flat, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 155, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [155]

for which it was chiefly constituted, the contracting of loans for public services. In spite of all that, the ardent young Nationalists are now saying, it will certainly be proved that if China is to make the progress they are laudably anxious to see, recourse to the help of foreign capital will be necessary.

It is obviously true, as Major NATHAN remarked, that the spirit of Nationalism has been developing among the Chinese during the last few years to a degree which only a short time ago would have seemed impossible. Nobody will feel inclined to disagree with his belief that "this spirit will, in the end, prove the salvation of the country if and when its guidance falls into capable hands." The "if and when" are important. The disturbing question is: When is it likely that this guidance will fall into capable hands which will be strengthened by the support of a united public opinion? It is, reflection on this aspect of the matter that makes the possibility of an early issue out of the difficulties the country is passing through appear so obscure.

As Major NATHAN says, this spirit of Nationalism is manifesting itself at present in all kinds of foolish and irrational courses, but doubtless it would prove the salvation of China if it were guided into a sane and steady channel of thought and applied to the re-building of the Government and the stabilising of the political situation.

When TAN CHAI JUI, after showing extreme reluctance to accept the position of Chief Executive, finally consented, on receiving from, practically all the rival military factions in the country assurances of united support for his plans for the reorganisation of the Government and the administration of the country, the age of reason and common sense seemed to have dawned. But everybody knows how vain these hopes have proved. Now we have it that TAN has drafted his resignation. Who is to succeed him? What prospect is there of any man, however capable intellectually, of filling this highly responsible post being able to realise ambitions for the stabilising of the political situation and the reform of the administration? Though there has been much talk during the past few months of H.E. TAN CHAI JUI resigning, we have seen no possible successor named, with one exception. In certain quarters the suggestion has been made that General LI YUAN HUNG, who led the Republican Army in the Revolution and who subsequently for a time filled the office of President, and resigned it in disgust, might be induced to return to the office of Chief Executive; but there appears to be little likelihood of that. In the present state of affairs the position is not one to be envied, and the resignation of TAN seems likely to make the present chaos worse confounded. If, however, it should force the rival factions to concentrate their thoughts on the general problem of Government of China rather than on their personal ambitions, results may follow which will open up a brighter prospect for the country and incidentally a remedy for the disabilities which foreign investors and foreign traders in China are now suffering. It is the only basis of hope that can be discerned. The patience of the Chinese people with the present conditions must surely be well-nigh exhausted. It is for them to work out their own salvation, and it is to be hoped, for China's own sake, that an issue out of the present difficulties will not be so long in coming as seems now to be anticipated by most thoughtful observers.

When addressing the British and Chinese Corporation, Ltd., at the annual general meeting in London last month, Major W. S. NATHAN, the Chairman, described the position in China generally, both politically and industrially, as "even worse than it was a year ago." There is no gainsaying that. Major NATHAN regretfully added: "I can see no possibility of an early issue out of the difficulties the country is passing through." We do not know indeed who does see any such possibility. Major NATHAN, however, did not leave his audience in utter despair. Though the dividend was reduced, the Corporation was still able to pay 10 per cent. and to place a further £10,000 to reserve. Moreover, he was able to point to the fact that the reserve is now nearly double what it stood at six years ago. Certainly the policy of steadily building up reserves has proved a wise and prudent one for many companies in China. Whilst the state of affairs in China continues as at present, Major NATHAN said it was intended steadily to maintain that policy in order to bring the Corporation into a good and strong position to resume the business

A sale of property (by order of the mortgagee), situated at Nos. 1 to 10, Pitt Street, which was to have been conducted by Mr. E. V. M. de Sousa at the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, was cancelled.

Two women and four men were thrown into the Harbour on Tuesday afternoon and were rescued by a passing Police launch. They were the crew of a cargo junk which was making for a P. & O. steamer at the Kowloon wharves.

Maps showing the mean atmospheric pressure and wind direction and force over the China Sea for each month of the year, drawn by the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, have been published under the authority of H.E. The Governor of Hongkong. The maps are bound in a red cloth cover measuring about 24 inches by 18 inches, and are sold at \$3.

Chinese telephone subscribers in Hongkong have been notified that if they divert the wires with the girls at the exchange more than three times their numbers will be cancelled. In Chinese telephone circles, however, it is understood that if you flirt with the same girl three times she becomes your own property.—Punch.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday a young Chinese appeared charged with being in unlawful possession of a bag containing condensed milk, cigarettes and other household goods. The man said that the goods were given to him by a seafaring relative, who had since left the Colony, and a woman, who said the defendant was her nephew, corroborated this statement. The man was discharged.

As a result of the highly successful concert given at the Taikee Club on Monday evening by the Jumble Concert Party from the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*, the collection taken in aid of the M.I. Submarine Disaster Fund amounted to the satisfactory sum of \$220. This will be sent to the Commander-in-Chief, China Station, to be forwarded to the Fund. Mr. Milne and Mr. Barry (pianist) were mainly responsible for the organisation of the concert.

A despatch was received in Shanghai last week from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, appointing Mr. A. G. Mossop as H.M. Crown Advocate for China. The appointment dates from October last when the position was vacated by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson. It is interesting to note that Mr. Mossop is the fourth holder of this office. It was created in 1878, in November of which year Mr. (afterwards Sir Nicholas) Hannon was appointed. He was succeeded in January, 1882, by Mr. (afterwards Sir Hiram) Wilkinson, while Mr. H. P. Wilkinson was appointed to the position in December, 1897, holding it until his retirement recently.

In order to celebrate the completion of arrangements for inter-communication by telephone between Chinese territory and the foreign Settlements of Shanghai, Col. C. C. Chow, general manager of the Chinese Government Telephone Administration (Ministry of Communications), gave a dinner at the Majestic Hotel last week when a large number of Chinese and foreign officials and merchants were present. Mr. S. Barton, H.M. Consul-General, who was one of the guests, dwelt in a speech on the achievement of Col. Chow in bringing about a settlement of the negotiations which had occupied more than 20 years. He himself had been mixed up in the negotiations and when everything appeared to be in a concrete stage some hitch had arisen. The present agreement showed what could be done as a result of real co-operation between the Chinese and foreigners. It was an example which others well could follow. Col. Chow worked not for himself and not only for his company but for the general public, foreign and Chinese.

HOME MAILS.

Mail from Europe, via Siberia, and from the U.S.A., arrived by the a.s. *President Lincoln*, yesterday.

To-day two mails are due from Europe; one via Suez by the P. & O. a.s. *Malva*, which is bringing letters and papers despatched from London on December 10th, and parcels of December 3rd, and the other by the a.s. *Tokushima Maru* via Negapatam (letters and papers, dated London, December 3rd). The a.s. *President Grant* is due at daylight with mail from the U.S.A. and Canada. There is also a mail from Australia and Manila arriving by the *St. Albans*. Outward mails leave to-day for Japan and Europe via Siberia on the *Malva*, while to-morrow morning the *Macedonia* is sailing.

LEAVING FOR HOME.

PRESENTATIONS AT H.V.D.C. HEADQUARTERS.

A large number of members of the Engineer Company, of the Hongkong Volunteers, assembled at Headquarters yesterday evening, the occasion being the presentations to three of the members of the Company, two of whom are shortly leaving for Home.

The men who are leaving for Home are Mr. R. J. Tyler (ex-Sergeant-Major of the Company) and Mr. D. M. Coupland (Sergeant) both of whom have been in the Colony and in the Volunteers for three years. They are both of the Public Works Department. They were each presented with a handsome silver inkstand.

The third presentation was of a pair of field glasses to Bugler Brooks, son of the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, who is shortly leaving Hongkong for sea in the Glen Line.

The presentations were made by Lieut. B. H. Skelton.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)LATIN MONETARY UNION.
BELGIUM GIVES DUE NOTICE
TO WITHDRAW.

LONDON, January 7th.
Belgium has given one year's notice of her intended withdrawal from membership of the Latin Monetary Union. The other members of the Union are France, Italy and Switzerland.

Belgium's action is the sequel to measures, which have been taken for the stabilisation of the Belgian franc.

FALSE FRENCH NOTES.

PARIS JOURNAL COMMENTS ON
POLITICAL ASPECT.

PARIS, January 7th.
While absolving the Hungarian Government from responsibility in connection with the forged banknotes affair, *Le Matin* accuses it of trying to hush up the political aspect.

The paper points out two distinct aspects of the case—namely the counterfeiting of the banknotes and the monarchist plot. It is of opinion that the Budapest Government, attempted to belittle the inevitable consequences of the discovery, of a spirit of revenge and adventure amongst the aristocracy of Hungary, whom it reminds that she has regained her prosperity owing to international support. Therefore she has no excuse for tolerating a conspiracy against peace.

EARLIER CABLES.

FLOODS IN EUROPE.

BETTER REPORTS TO HAND
FROM MOST REGIONS.

LIEGE, January 6th.
An earthquake of two seconds duration took place last night. Furniture was shaken and people ran out of their houses. A message from Namur says that an earthquake of three seconds duration took place on Monday night.

MANY VILLAGES INUNDATED.

AMSTERDAM, January 6th.
The fall of the big rivers continues, but as a result of the dyke of the river Yeelt, in the Province of Overysel, bursting a number of villages are inundated. Two light earthquake shocks were registered at Maastricht.

GOOD AND BAD NEWS.

BRUSSELS, January 6th.
The flood situation has improved at Ghent, Namur, Dinant and Charleroi but the floods have become worse in the Antwerp district. Villages in the valleys of Meuse and Sambre have been evacuated. Floods are also worse in the Dender district, where detachments of sappers are distributing food to isolated households.

CRICKET IN BARBADOS.

M.C.C. TOURISTS MEET WITH
INNINGS DEFEAT.

BARBADOS, January 6th.
The M.C.C. touring cricket team were defeated by Barbados, by an innings and 73 runs. The scores were:—
M.C.C., 151 and 65.
Barbados, 289 for 7 wickets (declared).

In Marylebone's first innings, Kilner made 45, Griffith taking five wickets for 50 runs. In the second innings, Francis took six wickets for 21 runs.
For Barbados, Challenger made 124 and Austin 40.
The M.C.C. had a difficult wicket to bat on in each innings.

EARLIER CABLES.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

COAL STRIKE IN U.S.

STRONG REVULSION IS SHOWN
IN ANTHRACITE REGION.

NEW-YORK, January 6th.
A strong revulsion of feeling against the coal strike is indicated in a telegram from the publishers of leading newspapers in the anthracite region to mine-owners and the miners' representatives who have reached a deadlock at a conference here.

The telegram draws attention to the colossal financial loss, the paralysis of business, the loss of the market for hard coal and the heart-breaking distress caused among the miners. It adds that the parties' differences regarding arbitration do not justify a further division and the public will hold the leaders of both sides responsible for the misfortunes of everybody concerned.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

H.E. TUAN CHI JUI.
CHIEF EXECUTIVE PREPARING
TO VACATE OFFICE.

PEKING, January 7th.
It is reliably learned that Tuan Chi Jui, the Chief Executive, has completed the drafting of a telegram announcing his retirement, but the contents of the message have not been disclosed.

It is thought likely that the telegram will be issued to-morrow.

MUKDEN WAR LORD.

WILL CHANG TSO LIN BE FORCED
TO RESIGN?

ACTIVITY OF WU PEI FU.

TOKYO, January 7th.
A message from Mukden states that Marshal Chang Tso Lin is preparing to resign.

The Japanese Foreign Office has not yet learned officially, but its spokesman thinks the report is possibly true, as Chang's leaders are advising him to retire, though he himself wishes to remain in office.

The spokesman thinks that if the report is true, Civil Governor Wang Yung Chang will probably succeed him.

WU AGAIN ACTIVE.

It is also stated that the Japanese Government has learned that Wu Pei Fu recently circularised all Chinese Civil and Military Governors secretly. He is urging a movement to support constitutionalism and democracy by giving up military rule. It is understood that the Government is hopeful that China is settling, though it doubts the reports that Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu are definitely burying the hatchet.

THE RUBBER CONTROVERSY.

MR. MCKEOWN PROPOSES U.S.
SHOULD RETALIATE.

MODERATION OF MR. HOOVER.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.
Although it is unlikely to receive serious consideration, it is interesting to record, that simultaneously with today's opening investigation of British rubber prices, the Democrat, Mr. McKee, in the House of Representatives submitted a proposal for retaliation by increasing the price of American cotton abroad, and suggesting the creation of a commission to regulate the shipment of cotton to the seaports.

VIEWS OF MR. HOOVER.

Giving evidence before the House of Representatives committee investigating rubber prices, Mr. Hoover dwelt on the dangers of the regulation of raw materials by foreign governments and arbitrary fixing of prices for all nations. The United States' experience during the past twelve months was that these controls could no longer be ignored and the national policy must be determined.

Mr. Hoover denied ever thinking that there had been a deliberate attempt to impose on American rubber users, and expressed the opinion that the price of crude rubber had gone up much higher than the controllers ever intended. He added that raw materials which at present were governmentally controlled were Egyptian long staple cotton, camphor, coffee, iodine, nitrates, potash, mercury, rubber and sisal.

U.S. WAR DUES.

QUESTION OF SETTLEMENT IS
DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.
The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has recommended the acceptance of the war debt agreements with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, Rumania and Italy. Several members opposed the acceptance of the last-named settlement.

AMERICA AND WHEAT.

RESTRICTION ON IMPORTS IS
TO BE IMPOSED.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.
The Department of Agriculture has issued an order prohibiting the importation of wheat into America from India, South Africa, Australia, China, Japan, Italy or Spain, from February 1st.

U.S. AND DISARMAMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.
The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives voted unanimously in favour of the resolution authorising the participation of the United States in the preparatory disarmament conference at Geneva.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
FLOWER SHOW TO BE HELD
THIS YEAR.

A special meeting of members of the Hongkong Horticultural Society and of those interested in horticulture was held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday evening, for the purpose of deciding whether the Annual Flower Show should be held this year or not, and it was ultimately agreed to hold it as usual.

Mr. J. A. Plummer (Chairman) presided and others present were Mr. E. B. C. Hornell (Hon. Secretary), Messrs. Ho Kom Tong, L. Gibbs, Choa Po Sein and Mrs. Dyer (members of the Committee), and Messrs. K. S. Morrison, G. M. Shaw, Ho Fook, A. Teze, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, T. H. King and Dr. Sanders.

Opening the proceedings, the CHAIRMAN said: This meeting is called, as you are aware to decide whether or not the Society should hold its Annual Show of flowers and vegetables, this year as usual, but I must admit that I had an ulterior motive in inviting not only members of the Society but the general public to be present and to take part in the discussion.

As some of you know a Society such as this which holds only one large function per year experiences a good deal of difficulty in sustaining interest among its members and the general public. Every year we lose a number of subscribers owing to people going on leave or leaving the Colony for good, and it is often difficult to find new arrivals to take their places and afford active assistance to the Society.

It was therefore with the idea of giving all those who take an interest in horticulture, especially ladies, of coming forward and giving their support to the Society that I particularly invited them to be present to-day.

Unfortunately Hongkong is rather noted for its *laissez-faire* proclivities and I am sorry we have received such a (comparatively) poor response to our invitation, but I am nevertheless very grateful to those who are present.

In considering the question as to whether or not we should stage a Show this year it must be borne in mind that we are entirely dependent upon the individual efforts of our members to make it a success and whether in fact they have flowers and vegetables to exhibit. Unfortunately the strike left many of us without native gardeners for several months during the Summer and early Autumn and in consequence some of our gardens are very late or have been more or less abandoned for the time being. On the other hand the effect of the strike was, I believe, beneficial in one respect inasmuch as it has induced many people to take a much more personal interest in gardening, instead of leaving it entirely to the *panchong* to produce what he can in his own way. This to my mind is a great advantage and leads me to hope that we shall find a great number of people to take a keen and active interest in the Society.

Personally I would be very sorry to see the Show abandoned this year, and I believe that if everyone who has anything in the way of flowers or vegetables coming on, would make it a point of honour to exhibit we would have no difficulty in staging a successful show. The difficulty is to get everyone to co-operate. People have such a habit of saying that their flowers are not good enough to compete for prizes or that it is too much trouble to send along their exhibits. Therefore I hope you will all make a special effort—if a Show is decided upon—to induce all your friends to assist by sending along exhibits, even though they may not be quite up to the usual high standard of excellence. Another difficulty which the Committee has to contend with every year, is to decide beforehand the amount of accommodation likely to be required and this will be a particularly difficult problem this year. It might, however, be overcome to some extent by sending out a circular to members and asking whether they expect to be able to exhibit and approximately to what extent.

If the response is poor the Committee might feel justified in cutting down the schedule and holding a show on a somewhat smaller scale, although I hope that this will not be necessary. I will now formally move that this Society decides to hold its annual flower show this year on a suitable date to be fixed by the Committee and after this has been seconded the question will be open for discussion.

Mr. L. Gibbs seconded the proposition. The CHAIRMAN: I don't know how the majority of people are situated, but taking my own case as an example I fancy I am something like a month or six weeks behind, but at the same time, I hope that if sufficient support is forthcoming to warrant a show that I shall be able to show a fair number of things.

(Continued on next column.)

ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF
JERUSALEM.
AWARDS FOR CONSPICUOUS
GALLANTRY.

Awards of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England have been made to the following for conspicuous gallantry in saving life at imminent personal risk:—

Silver Medal.—E. Ralphs, assistant commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hongkong.

Bronze Medal.—H. T. Brooks, superintendent, Hongkong Fire Brigade; P. J. Condon, assistant, Hongkong Fire Brigade; Ghalam Ali Hyder, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hongkong; D. Burlingham, assistant superintendent of police, Hongkong; R. B. Cargon, H.M.A.S. *Bribane*; H. Braga, scout master, Boy Scouts, Hongkong.

MONEY-LENDING EVIL.

LORD DARLING'S SURPRISE.

Moving the third reading of the Money-lenders Bill in the House of Lords recently, Lord Carson said the observations of judges showed the utter futility of the present state of the law. The number of young naval officers who got into the hands of money-lenders was a disastrous thing for the Service. The Bill's most valuable provisions were those with respect to the restriction of the rate of interest to 4 per cent. a month.

Lord Phillimore thought the Bill would make things more difficult for the honest borrower who had no security except his personal character. Lord Darling said he was surprised to hear Lord Phillimore speak in defence of the helpless money-lender. He could not help regretting that Lord Phillimore had not appeared for Shylock in the trial scene of *The Merchant of Venice*, for had he done so Portia would have had a very much harder time. (Laughter.) To limit opportunities of borrowing, he said, would also be to limit opportunities for betting.

A number of minor amendments were made, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE LATEST LOOPHOLE.

From an English evening paper:—When the driver of a road roller was charged at Birmingham with being drunk while in charge of it, his solicitor contended that a roller weighing ten tons, and carrying nothing, could not be held to be a "carriage" within the meaning of the Act under which the proceedings had been taken. The Stipendiary upheld the contention and dismissed the summons.

The good old English custom of driving a coach and four through an Act of Parliament is evidently out of date; all the best people now do it in a traction engine.

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin thought that a number of pot plant exhibits might be cut down and thereby save the expense of a matchbox.

The CHAIRMAN: It is difficult to get an idea of what the condition of everyone's garden is. I am personally about a month or six weeks behind, but I don't see why I should not be able to show as much as usual.

Mr. Gibbs: I am strongly in favour of carrying on as far as we can; making the show as worth while as we can. I don't think it is worth cutting down the schedule on account of the strike, and I don't think we need do without the matchbox on account of expense.

The CHAIRMAN: As far as expense is concerned, I don't suppose we should save much on that, but we don't want to stage a fiasco. It is not like arranging a dinner or a dance, when it is simply a matter of inviting people to come along. We have to have something to show.

Dr. SANDERS was of the opinion that the show should be held this year and that they should make it as successful as possible. Personally he had not much to exhibit, but would send along what he had and give his support to the Show so far as he was able.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong remarked, in reply to a question by the Hon. Secretary, that he thought he could promise fair support from Chinese gardeners.

The Hon. SECRETARY supported the general opinion of the meeting that the Society should carry on with the Show this year as well as they could. He did not think they should cut down the schedule, but should endeavour to make the Show a success.

It was suggested that if they had plenty of space at the show, Mr. Ho Kom Tong and other Chinese exhibitors, might send along some exhibits not for competition, to fill up.

The proposal to hold the annual show was put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the annual meeting of the Society would be held within the next two or three weeks and expressed the hope that there would be a good attendance, in order that some new blood might be introduced on committees, etc.

In reply to a question, the CHAIRMAN said the date of the Flower Show would be decided by the new committee, but he thought it would probably be held during the second or third week of March. The meeting closed, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CHRISTMAS-TIDE FATALITY.
ENQUIRY REGARDING CHINESE
KNOCKED DOWN BY LORRY.

An enquiry was conducted by Major C. Willson, sitting as a Coroner with a jury, at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon concerning the circumstances attending the death of a man named Tsang Po, who was knocked down by a motor lorry in Queen's Road, West on the morning of December 28th, and died the following day at the Government Civil Hospital.

The jury were Messrs. A. W. Hughes (foreman), F. Lammert and J. N. Wong.

Dr. W. L. Paterson (Medical Officer, Government Civil Hospital) said that Tsang Po was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital at 9.10 a.m. on December 28th, 1925, suffering from multiple injuries. An operation was performed immediately and another operation was performed in the afternoon on account of hemorrhage. There was a further operation during the forenoon of December 27th, also on account of hemorrhage, but the man died at 12.25 p.m.

Death was due to hemorrhage and shock. Witness conducted a post-mortem examination the same day, and apart from the injuries he had described, the other organs appeared to be normal.

Other evidence given showed that deceased was in Queen's Road West on the morning of December 28th. At the same time a motor lorry, total capacity two tons, was proceeding along Queen's Road in a westerly direction. The driver endeavoured to avoid striking deceased by swerving the lorry towards the centre of the road. He heard a shout and on dismounting from the driving seat, found the man had been knocked down by the lorry and was lying on the road.

It appeared from an answer given to further questions that the lorry skidded on the greasy road and the rear swinging round struck the unfortunate man.

The driver's licence showed that he had been driving for about sixteen months and up to the present had a clean record.

Police evidence showed that the footbrake of the lorry was not in good working order, and it was stated that proceedings were being taken against the driver for this offence against the traffic regulations of the Colony.

The jury returned a verdict of "death by misadventure" and exonerated the driver from all blame.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

TWO CHINESE CHARGED.

A Hongkong Hotel pantry-boy appeared as complainant in a case at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when he alleged two men had intimidated him.

Complainant said that during the strike he remained at work, and as a result of this, the second defendant and four others demanded \$100 from him as "forgiveness" money, because he did not join the strikers.

On December 4th he paid over \$5, and a fortnight later gave them a further \$5, it having been agreed that all the money should be paid by January 1st. He asked the complainant for the loan of \$50, and the complainant, on learning what he intended to do with the money, reported the matter to Mr. J. P. Bourne, Hotel Superintendent. The Police were then notified.

Further evidence was given to the effect that a police trap was laid for the men, and the defendants were arrested. They had in their possession notes which had been handed over by the complainant.

First defendant denied all knowledge of the affair, and the second man said he asked complainant for a loan of \$10, and received these marked notes.

The case was adjourned.

THE TOSS IN CRICKET.

TIME TO ABANDON IT.

Is it not time asks a correspondent in a London paper that tossing for choice of innings was done away with? Between two approximately even teams, such as England and Australia, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Middlesex and Surrey, it is six to four on the side winning the toss.

There is plenty of uncertainty and luck in cricket without trusting to the toss of a coin before a ball is bowled. Take the last visit to Australia. In each of the five matches, the side winning the toss won the match. This should be put right before the Australians come here.

Toss for choice in the first match and have the choice alternately in the other four. The same to apply in all county and club matches.

PUBLICATION OF WILLS.
IS IT RIGHT?

The announcement that, in accordance with precedents, the provisions of the will of Queen Alexandra will not be made public, nor will the document itself be deposited for public inspection at Somerset House, has caused many people to write to the newspapers suggesting that this is the proper course to follow with regard to all wills.

A "Country Solicitor" writes: "Very rightly it is held that the testamentary documents executed by kings and queens are not for the curious public to see, and I would suggest that the public have even less right to pry into the wills of private individuals. As the law stands, by paying a shilling at Somerset House, any will which has been admitted to probate can be seen, and thus many intimate secrets, carefully guarded for years, become known to the curious. Trouble and distress is caused to innocent people, but no really useful purpose is served by this unlimited privilege."

Solicitors and others have expressed views on this subject. Capt. Reginald Terrell who, when a member of the House of Commons raised in Parliament the question of publication of extracts of wills, said that there were circumstances when he could conceive that the publication of wills was likely to lead to harm. For instance, it might be that under the will of a relative a young man became entitled to a considerable sum of money, on reaching the age of 25.

That knowledge, in the possession of a money lender, said Capt. Terrell, "might well lead to disastrous temptation for the young man."

HARM TO THE INNOCENT.

A country solicitor who is against the publication of wills pointed out that in his experience a prominent local man disclosed in his will that the woman, who had always been looked up to and respected as his wife, was not in fact his wife and that all his children were illegitimate. "The publication of this will, or even its inspection by busybodies," said the solicitor, "could cause only distress and harm perfectly innocent people."

A London lawyer with a large family practice advanced the view that no one should have the right to inspect a will without the consent of the executors.

A City solicitor held that wills should be public property. "I admit," he said, "that occasionally there may be hardships for people, but it is the law."

WIRELESS IN THE WILDS.

KNOWN TO BIRDS AND INSECTS
FOR AGES.

[BY OLIVER G. PIKE, F.R.S., F.R.P.S.]

We all look upon wireless telegraphy as a very wonderful invention, but to the birds, mammals, and insects it is as old as the hills. For ages past they have been communicating one with another, by a method of their own, without any sounds being uttered that human ears can pick up. This wonderful method of sending messages to their companions is not rare. It can be observed at almost any time by day or night in our woods and fields.

A few years ago we reared a rare female moth and imprisoned her in a small box. This was placed in the garden, and within an hour dozens of males came up from every point of the compass.

Those moths had not been seen in the district before, yet all around us were swarms of them. Where did they come from and by what method did they know of the presence of the female?

I have seen flocks of starlings containing not fewer than 20,000 birds. These manoeuvre with the utmost precision. They will all be flying north, then they turn as one bird and go east, then rise or dive, and every wing action of every single bird in that vast flock will be performed at the same moment. I once thought that those on the inside of the flock might copy the movements of their leader, but if so there would be a certain amount of time lost. Moreover, I have photographed these great flocks by means of slow-motion cinematography, and the picture shows that all the birds work together, and also that they keep time with their wings as perfectly as a regiment of trained soldiers perform their manoeuvres.

A few years ago, a female whitetailed eagle lost her mate. It was known that there was not another eagle of this species for hundreds of miles, yet very soon after a male appeared in the locality and mated up with the female. A similar instance came under my notice in regard to the raven. While the female was sitting, her mate was killed. She did not desert her eggs, but continued to sit upon them, and although ravens were scarce in the district, we found that she had accepted another mate within twenty-four hours.

"HALF-MAST."

Several comments were made on the fact that the flag at the Admiralty was not flown at half-mast on the death of Queen Alexandra. There was obviously some explanation, and I am told it is this, says a writer in a London paper, the flag is the Admiral's flag, which by regulation never comes down. The White Ensign at the Admiralty is, of course, at half-mast, as in the case of other public buildings.

One correspondent, who remarks on the cratic manner in which "half-masting" is commonly carried out, emphasises the fact that the expression "half-masted" does not mean half-way down the mast. To "half-mast" a flag (he says) means to lower it to the height of its hoist, the "hoist" of a flag, whether ensign or barge, being its vertical dimension where attached to the halyard.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER
DEFENCE CORPS.[ORDERS BY LIEUT. COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 207.

FIELD DAY.

Sunday, 10th January, 1926.

The Field Day on Sunday, 10th January, will be held between Tai Po Market and Fanling. Any members who have failed to attend the preceding Field Days are reminded that this will be their last opportunity for making themselves efficient on the count of attendance at Field Days.

Rendezvous, Kowloon Station at 9 a.m.

Return by 3.11 p.m. train from Fanling.

Dress: Uniform, helmet, khaki jacket, shorts, puttees, rifle, bayonet, belt braces, pouches, haversack and waterbottle.

Arms: Will be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, 8th January, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., and on Saturday, 9th January, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

The Miniature Range at Corps Headquarters is at the disposal of the Artillery Company at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 12th January, 1926, for Musketry Practice. Dress: Muffi.

MEDICAL SECTION.

Duties: Pte. H. Jordan is detailed as Medical Officer on duty for the Field Day, Sunday, 10th January, 1926, and will parade at Kowloon Railway Station at 9 a.m. on that date.

Haversack containing: First Aid requirements and Waterbottle will be carried.

Medical Stories: Must be drawn on the Friday preceding, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or on Saturday, 9th January, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., and must be returned to Headquarters not later than the Tuesday following the Field Day.

RESERVE COMPANY.

Musketry Course, Part I.

Part I. Musketry Course will be fired at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, 10th and 17th January, 1926.

Range Officer: 2nd Lieut. G. K. Hall Branton.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform optional, but rifles, bayonets and pouches must be taken.

Arms: Will be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, 8th January, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., and on Saturday, 9th January, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

LEAVE.

No. 610 Pte. N. Evans, Reserve Company, is granted nine months' leave from 15th February, 1926, to 15th November, 1926.

No. 26 Pte. J. L. McPherson, Reserve Company, is granted three weeks' leave from 6th January, 1926, to 26th January, 1926.

STRUCK OFF.

No. 474 Pte. H. H. H. (deceased), Reserve Company, is struck off the strength, as from 29th December, 1925.

E. D. JOLL, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C. Hongkong, 25th January, 1926.

TAX-FREE WHISKY.

FOREIGNER WHO DOES NOT PAY.
MILLIONS WAITING TO BE COLLECTED.

As the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, is searching for new sources of revenue, to avoid an increase of direct taxation in next year's Budget, surprise is expressed in political circles, says the *Daily Mail*, that he should not have turned his attention to the large quantities of spirits which are exported from this country duty-free, while the home consumer is forced to pay a heavy excise duty on spirits.

Particular attention is directed to the fact that while the exports to most countries are classified in the Board of Trade returns, no less than 2,136,042 proof gallons have gone to "other countries" in the ten months ended October 31st.

Undoubtedly the chief importer in this category is the United States, where, by reason of prohibition, this importation is not recognised.

The inhabitants of Great Britain are paying a tax of 8s. 3d. per bottle on home-produced spirits 30 per cent. under proof. The yield of this tax last year was approximately £45,000,000.

The country is exporting spirits, duty free, at the following rate:

Proof Gallons.
1923 7,223,849
1924 8,534,462
1925 (10 mos.) 6,137,000

Taking the ten months of 1925 as a basis of calculation, an export duty equivalent to the excise duty would yield more than £28,500,000.

It is suggested that a new tax could hardly be imposed at so high a rate without injury to British trade. The home consumption of spirits is falling, and British distillers might set up distilleries abroad to avoid the tax.

That there might be difficulties in taxing spirits sent to the Dominions, where an import duty might raise the price unduly, is recognised, but it is thought that these difficulties would not be insuperable.

At any rate, a large and hitherto untapped source of taxation would yield revenue which would be paid ultimately by the foreign consumer.

PSYCHOLOGY IN INDUSTRY.

MR. BALDWIN ON RELIEF OF
MONOTONY.

THE HUMAN FACTOR.

The Prime Minister was the principal speaker at a dinner given recently by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology at the Trocadero Restaurant, London. The Institute was established four years ago as a scientific association to study the human factor in industry and commerce and to apply the results of its investigations in actual practice towards reducing the cost of production and increasing the contentment of the worker.

Lord Balfour, the president of the Institute, was in the chair. The speakers also included Sir A. Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labour, and on the employers' side Mr. W. L. Hitchens, chairman of Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. on the industrial side, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and on the scientific side, Sir William Hardy, secretary of the Royal Society.

Mr. Baldwin, proposing "The National Institute of Industrial Psychology," said: "We are here to-night to celebrate the invasion of the realm of industry by psychology. We have all of us been familiar for many years past with the study the economists have made of industry, and the study that moralists have made in taking into their review the effect on industrial development of the personality of the individual. But the systematic study of industrial psychology by the psychologist is a matter, I understand, of the last three or four years. Certainly it is something quite new since I had the pleasure of being in business. Within the present century there has been a drastic overhauling of a great many of the assumptions with which some of us were familiar in our youth, whether the assumptions were those of the economist, the moralist, or the psychologist. Psychology has become experimental in dealing not only with the individual, but with the individual in the group, in the mass, or in association, and the results of this change in the lines of investigation and in the investigation itself are now just beginning to penetrate our economic thinking."

There must be something in rhythm which appeals to human nature—witness the popularity at present of dancing, witness also the effect of the "Volga Boat Song" on most of us. It always makes me want to run along the bank and follow the barge. (Laughter.) Under the eyes of the Institute, I am told that the miners have been taught to tip coal with great regularity, and have gained happiness. I am told, by increasing their output. (Laughter.) That, I think, happens to be a new field, and I am thinking seriously of asking Mr. Cook to bring in what Mr. Thomas knows so well, that Welsh gift of music, to help their work and set their men marching, through the pits to the tunes of "The Men of Harlech" and "The Rising of the Lark," and to give us an output that will defy foreign competition. (Laughter.)

But, seriously, the whole of this work on these lines, anything that can cause a man or woman, boy or girl, with a heavy or monotonous job, to find ways of doing that job with as great, or with greater, efficiency, and with less strain, more comfort, more happiness—if solutions can be found along those lines, you will add more perhaps to a combination of human efficiency and human happiness than we politicians can hope to do by anything that lies within our power. (Cheers.)

There is another line on which you are working. You are also paying attention to the boys and girls who are leaving school in finding suitable occupations according to their fitness. This is a matter of tremendous importance and involves practically what so many of us talk about—the equality of opportunity. But I expect even this Institute has got a good deal to learn in that direction. One's first inclination is to smile at the idea of testing intelligence and vocational aptitude. I should be extraordinarily sorry at my age to have either of those things tested by anyone. (Laughter.) We must not expect from this Institute infallible results; I shall watch the results with extraordinary interest, not only because I believe you may do a great work among the young people, but I see an infinitely lighter task before my successor when he is able to apply the tests of this Institute to candidates for the Cabinet. (Laughter.)

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CHANGES IN INDUSTRY.

It is quite true that the changes which accompanied the industrial revolution have been far more costly in human life and human wear and tear than they would have been had our ancestors been as wise as we sometimes think that we ourselves are. (Laughter.) But these depressing features of the industrial revolution, whatever they have brought in their train inside the workshops, have had a tendency to bring in their train outside the workshops one very bad thing, and that is a dislike of work for itself. If work can be presented in a palatable form I am not sure that the ordinary human being does not like it, provided that he gets a reasonable and a rational amount of play. The real enemies are overwork, underpayment, insecurity, bad conditions. (Cheers.) Those are the real evils, and it is those evils to the assuaging of which the work of this Institute, as I understand it, is directed, and in that we wish more power to their elbow.

We must not exaggerate what is possible. You cannot abolish repetitive work, even in a Socialist State, and, after all, the monotony of the workman's life is very much due to the monotony of the consumer's demand. Man wants the same thing every day; somebody has to provide it; the man who has to provide it will have a monotonous task. But I am told that curved movements are preferable to straight lines (laughter), and there is no doubt of the economic importance of rhythm. That is being gradually recognized in industry, I understand, and may do something.

There must be something in rhythm which appeals to human nature—witness the popularity at present of dancing, witness also the effect of the "Volga Boat Song" on most of us. It always makes me want to run along the bank and follow the barge. (Laughter.) Under the eyes of the Institute, I am told that the miners have been taught to tip coal with great regularity, and have gained happiness. I am told, by increasing their output. (Laughter.) That, I think, happens to be a new field, and I am thinking seriously of asking Mr. Cook to bring in what Mr. Thomas knows so well, that Welsh gift of music, to help their work and set their men marching, through the pits to the tunes of "The Men of Harlech" and "The Rising of the Lark," and to give us an output that will defy foreign competition. (Laughter.)

But, seriously, the whole of this work on these lines, anything that can cause a man or woman, boy or girl, with a heavy or monotonous job, to find ways of doing that job with as great, or with greater, efficiency, and with less strain, more comfort, more happiness—if solutions can be found along those lines, you will add more perhaps to a combination of human efficiency and human happiness than we politicians can hope to do by anything that lies within our power. (Cheers.)

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NURSERY TRADITIONS.

OLD NOTIONS AND NEW REASONS.

These are some of the nursery traditions quoted by Sir Bruce Porter at a lecture in London and his comments thereon:—

1. That if a child has a defect he "will grow out of it."

Sir Bruce: "The first five years of a person's life are the most important. If he starts in the wrong direction he will go farther and farther from the right course. Nothing, from the doctor's point of view, is more tragic than to find on examining an older child some confirmed defect that should have been discovered in the early stage and removed."

2. That a child must be protected from draughts and kept warm.

Sir Bruce: "There is no greater fallacy. The windows of the nursery should be kept open day and night. If the child has to be protected from a draught it should be done by means of a screen. His clothing should be light. One of the most pathetic sights one sees in the winter months is the little child in the park suffering untold injury because its parents are rich enough to buy a lot of clothes. Sometimes it is so wrapped up that the air can only reach a little bit of its face."

3. That children should be put to sleep in a dark room.

Sir Bruce: "Because of this custom there are many grown-up people who cannot sleep unless the room is in perfect darkness. It is extremely difficult to ventilate the dark room."

WHILE BABY SLEEPS.

4. That all noise about the house should be stopped while the baby is sleeping.

Sir Bruce: "Not at all. Baby has to live in a rough-and-tumble world and he must get used to it. My babies were brought up in India, and I have seen one of them sleeping peacefully in his cradle while a native was hammering a board underneath it. If he noticed the noise at all he probably thought it was just one of the queer things one must expect in this odd world."

5. That milk is a drink.

Sir Bruce: "It is not a drink but a food. The child requires water. Every human being does, and even in prison water is always accessible. Whenever a child wants a drink he should have it."

6. That if a baby drinks cow's milk it is better to have it always from the same cow.

Sir Bruce: "No, because if the cow happens to be a 'wrong'un' the baby does not have a chance. The milk should always be pasteurised. Rich people should set a lesson to the community by insisting on having pasteurised milk for their households."

7. That meat, juice and gravy is good for young children.

Sir Bruce: "This is a controversial question, but my view is that they should be cut out of the nursery. A diet of milk, butter, cheese, cream, vegetables, and fruit will give a child all it needs. The fruit should, of course, be fresh, not preserved."

8. That childish pain is often growing pains.

Sir Bruce: "That idea is responsible for more heart disease than anything else. Growing pains are due to rheumatism. When a child complains of pain the mother should at once search for the reason."

9. That first teeth do not matter.

Sir Bruce: "Quite as much attention should be paid to them as to the second teeth."

LEFT-HANDED CHILDREN.

10. That a left-handed child should be made to use his right hand instead.

Sir Bruce: "If you try to do this you will upset the child's nervous balance. A left-handed child has a left-handed brain and you cannot change that. If I had a left-handed child and the teacher tried to correct the habit I should refuse to allow it."

Sir Bruce Porter, developing some of these points, emphasised the importance of using pasteurised milk. The danger of drinking raw milk was so great that nothing would persuade him to touch milk that was not pasteurised. The danger was much greater to small children. When children were subject to fainting, he said, it would be wise to find out whether there was a tendency to epilepsy. This trouble was much more common than people thought but parents were so terrified of it that if a doctor diagnosed the trouble as epilepsy they often refused to believe him. Every epileptic child should be brought up in a knowledge of its condition. It was a tragedy, but not so tragic as if it grew up in ignorance, married, and had epileptic children.

THE UNWANTED EMIGRANTS.

THOUSANDS OF MEN REFUSED.

While, as Sir Percival Phillips has been pointing out in *The Daily Mail*, Australia is calling out for settlers, Queensland alone being able to take 12,000,000, the regulations laid down by the Australian authorities are limiting emigration from Britain to a surprising degree.

It is admitted by the emigration officials at Australia House, Strand, W.C., that although at least 100,000 people offer themselves, only about 25,000 are taken, because Australia will only have the very best, and will not take mechanics or artisans.

"If Australia would only take artisans and mechanics," said an official of the Church Army overseas department, "we could send out a great many more than we do. Last year we sent 1,300 out of about 15,000 available, and a very large number of those who were not chosen were turned down because they were mechanics or artisans."

Sir Percival Phillips has expressed the view that the Socialist Party in Australia desires to maintain a close corporation, and is afraid that if artisans and mechanics from Great Britain are admitted in large numbers they will lose some of their power.

M.P.S SIT IN SECRET.

SOCIALIST RUSE THAT FAILED.

CONSERVATIVES TURN THE TABLES.

Members of the House of Commons had the unusual experience of a secret session which lasted from 4.30 a.m. till 7.15 a.m. recently.

There was no real necessity for a secret session, says a Parliamentary Reporter. The proposal was put forward by the Socialists as part of the obstructive tactics with which they are opposing the Safeguarding Duties, and they expected the Government supporters to oppose it. But in this they were both surprised and disappointed. Not a single M.P. opposed the motion, and in consequence the Socialists were thenceforth compelled to make their speeches to the House alone.

None of their constituents will ever hear of the brave words uttered during those hours of secrecy.

The official record shows merely a succession of divisions on various amendments and motions.

Amendment after amendment was moved to the main proposal, which was the imposition of a 34 per cent duty on imported cutlery. Each amendment afforded an opportunity for repeating speeches already made, and at due intervals the Minister in charge, Sir P. Curzon-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, moved the closure. Every time he did so the Opposition, as in duty bound, made farcical protests against the alleged curtailment of the liberty of the House.

Whenever they thought there was an opportunity, they tried to move the adjournment of the debate. On countless occasions they raised points of order. In short, the debate reproduced all the familiar elements of obstruction.

"I SPY STRANGERS."

But shortly before 4.30 a.m. new tactics were tried. Col. Watts-Morgan (Sec., Rhondda, E.) rose and announced that he "spied strangers." This is the customary method of initiating a secret session, any member having the right by this means to challenge the presence of strangers.

"I observe no strangers," said the Chairman, Mr. J. F. Hope, but Col. Watts-Morgan pointed to the Board of Trade officials sitting behind the Speaker's chair waiting to give assistance to their President in the debate.

"They are not technically within the House," was the ruling of the Chairman, and Col. Watts-Morgan sat down again, for the moment non-plussed, whereupon Mr. Neil McLean (Sec., Govan), one of the Clydeside extremists, began to study the standing orders of the House, and discovered a rule which lays it down that when the attention of the Chairman is drawn to the presence of strangers he shall forthwith put the question to the House that strangers be ordered to withdraw.

The Chairman reminded him that this would mean the exclusion of the news-sheet representatives, and even the official reporting staff. Mr. McLean's reply was, "I move that strangers be asked to withdraw."

SURPRISE FOR THE SOCIALISTS.

The Chairman had now no alternative but to put the question to the House. The Socialists expected that it would be challenged by the Conservatives, and that another division, with its inevitable delay of the proceedings and with the inevitable Government majority, would take place.

But there was a hurried whispering among the Government supporters, so that when the question was put there was a roar of "Ayes" from the Socialists and not a single answering "No" from the Government benches.

"The Ayes have it," the Chairman announced, amid a silence of stunned surprise from the duped Socialists. And amid roars of laughter from the Government benches, all "strangers," including the reporters, were ordered to withdraw. There was at the time one visitor in the Strangers' Gallery, and he, too, at once retired.

The House finally rose at 7.15 a.m. after having at last secured the passage of the necessary resolution regarding the duty on cutlery.

The only report of the proceedings during the secret session is contained in the official record of the House, kept by the Clerk at the table, and known as the "Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons." This reveals the significant fact that the Socialists tried to undo the effects of their motion, for the record runs: "The question having been raised as to whether, after strangers had been ordered to withdraw, a motion for their readmission could be made, the Chairman ruled that the Standing Orders provided no means for the readmission."

Secret sessions of the past have almost invariably been held only when it was inadvisable that matters under discussion should be publicly reported. Such sessions were not unusual during the war, the last having been in January 1918, when the strength of the Forces at home was debated.

No secret session has been held in peace time since 1875, when King-Edwards, then Prince of Wales, was in the gallery, and as a joke an Irish member, Mr. Joseph Biggar, "spied strangers" so as to compel his exclusion.

SOCIALIST CHAGRIN.

Socialist chagrin at the result of their ruse was evident when the House met on the same afternoon, and Mr. McLean asked the Speaker whether the term "Strangers" included the officials of the House. He understood that "lords" who happened to be present in the Gallery and even ladies in the Ladies' Gallery might be permitted to remain, these places being technically outside the House.

The Speaker said that his study of the rules convinced him that the official reporting staff were not in a different position from other occupants of the Press Gallery.

When the duties of reporting the proceedings were taken over from Hansard—the private firm which at one time supplied the official reports—by the Official Reporter and his staff, a change ought to have been made in the rules, and therefore, he thought that the case should now be reconsidered, but he added that Select Committees in the past had considered the Standing Orders, and declined to recommend changes in the practice.

His final ruling was that even if only messengers and official reporters were present in the House in addition to members a member was technically in order in "spying strangers" and moving a motion for a secret sitting, and Mr. McLean gave notice that he would raise this matter again in the following week.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR JANUARY, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.)

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
January 8th.....	7.05 a.m.	5.55 p.m.
9th.....	7.05 "	5.56 "
10th.....	7.05 "	5.57 "
11th.....	7.06 "	5.57 "
12th.....	7.06 "	5.58 "
13th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
14th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
15th.....	7.06 "	6.00 "
16th.....	7.06 "	6.01 "
17th.....	7.05 "	6.01 "
18th.....	7.05 "	6.02 "
19th.....	7.05 "	6.03 "
20th.....	7.05 "	6.03 "
21st.....	7.05 "	6.04 "
22nd.....	7.05 "	6.04 "
23rd.....	7.05 "	6.05 "
24th.....	7.05 "	6.05 "
25th.....	7.05 "	6.07 "
26th.....	7.04 "	6.08 "
27th.....	7.04 "	6.08 "
28th.....	7.04 "	6.09 "
29th.....	7.04 "	6.10 "
30th.....	7.03 "	6.10 "
31st.....	7.03 "	6.11 "

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W. A. Dowley	C. B. Shank
Mr. & Mrs. F. Gould	T. S. W. Smith
Misses A. & F. Hamilton	Mrs. B. Thompson
R. James	H. D. Talbot
J. E. Joseph	G. Wragge
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Miss H. Little	B. Wylie
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Mr. & Mrs. Brown	Miss Nerges
Mr. C. W. Bradburne	Mr. Y. Nagara
Mr. & Mrs. Bird	Dr. F. G. Nerpina
Miss Bird	Mr. & Mrs. Necklesman
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Mr. C. P. Cherry	Mr. Pratt
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Miss Holt	Mr. & Mrs. Dully
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Mr. & Mrs. Ireland	Mr. & Mrs. Zumbach
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph	
Mr. D. L. King	

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 7th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.17	30.17	30.07
Temperature ...	61	58	63
Humidity ...	66	80	67
Wind Direction ...	E	ENE	E
Force ...	3	3	3
Weather ...	0	0	3
Rain ...	0.02	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 6th ...	62		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 7th ...	58		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Jan. 8th to 14th, 1926.

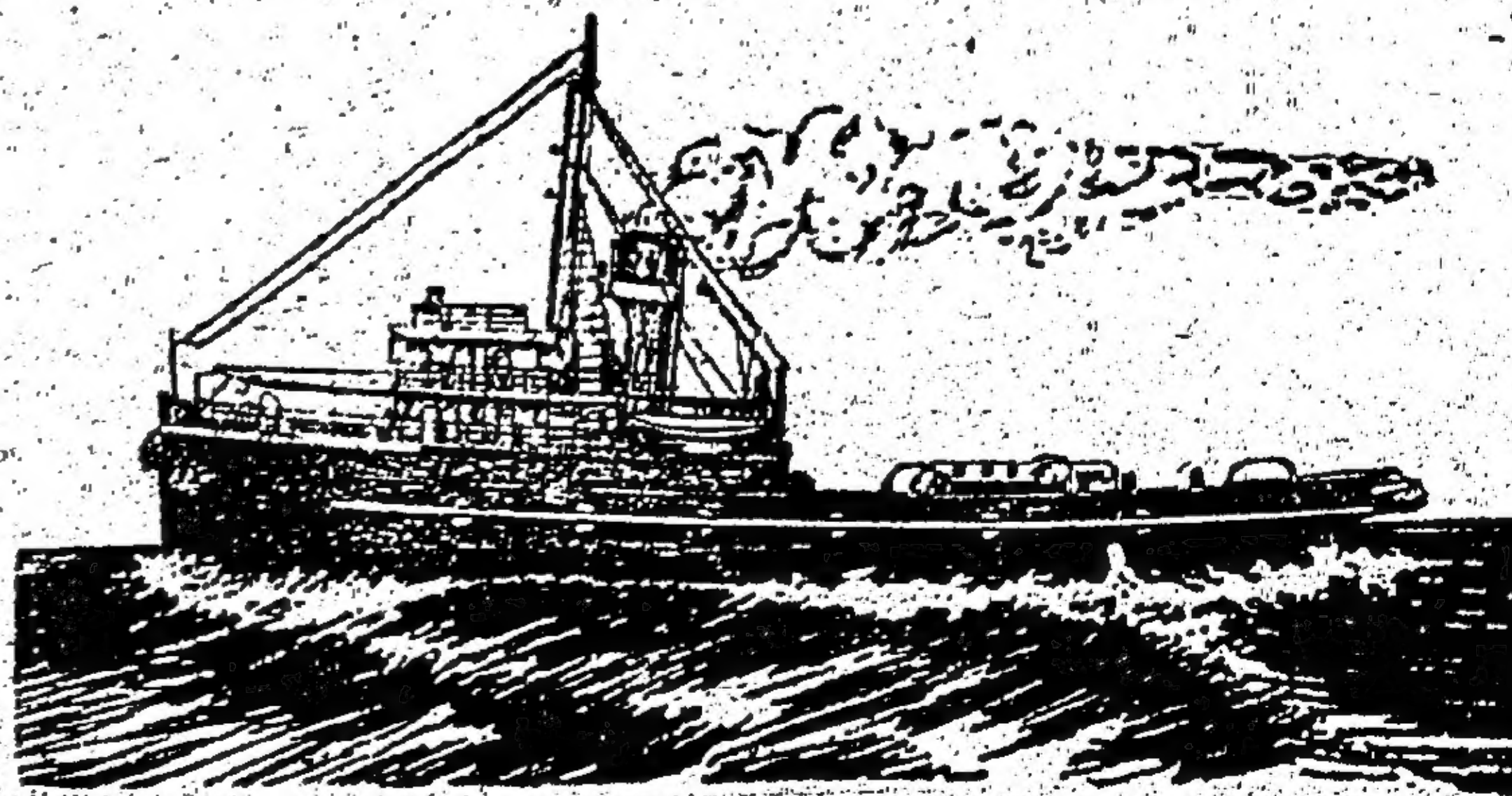
Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H.Kong. Standard Time.	Height.	H.Kong. Standard Time.	Height.
Fri.	8	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		2 58	5 0	10 9	6
Satur.	9	4 56	5 3	11 21	6
		4 39	4 7	10 58	7
Sun.	10	6 31	5 9	9 39	8
		6 8	4 5	11 36	8
Mon.	11	7 14	4 4	1 29	8
		6 47	7 1	0 15	3 0
Tues.	12	8 19	4 4	2 18	1 4
		7 29	7 7	1 1	8 0
Wed.	13	9 19	4 4	3 3	0 8
		8 14	8 2	1 45	3 0
Thur.	14	10 16	4 4	3 47	0 8
		9 11	6 5	2 30	3 0

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Ample, Norwegian str., 1,448 tons, Capt. H. Holm, from Singapore, lying at Stonecutters. Kwang Ngan Seng.

Tai Ma, Japanese str., 2,007 tons, Capt. O. Okubo, from Bangkok and Saigon, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 123.—O.S.K.

Song, British str., 2,591 tons, Capt. F. Mooney, from Osaka, with 602 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tai Ma, Japanese str., 2,007 tons, Capt. T. Kimura, from Fochow, lying at buoy No. 123.—O.S.K.

January 14th.

Chinkiang, British str., 1,229 tons, Capt. V. O. H. Hedwell, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal, lying at Quarry Bay.—B. & S.

Esmeralda, British str., 4,849 tons, Capt. J. W. Read, from Liverpool, which port she left on December 25th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf.—B. & S.

Frederic Blanc, French str., 5,959 tons, Capt. Guillard, from Marseilles and Saigon. The latter port she left on January 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 123.—M.M.

Hydange, British str., 501 tons, Capt. E. Bentley, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 123.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

President Lincoln, American str., 8,359 tons, Capt. H. L. Jones, from San Francisco and Shanghai. She left San Francisco on December 12th and Shanghai on January 5th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.

Sourabaya Maru, Japanese str., 2,729 tons, Capt. T. Tasaki, from Sourabaya and Sandakan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 123.—O.S.K.

William Penn, American str., 4,857 tons, Capt. R. H. Wright, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—A.O.L.

CLEARANCES.

January 7th.

Ample, for Hoikow.

Esmeralda, for Shanghai.

Frederic Blanc, for Shanghai.

Hydange, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Sourabaya Maru, for Takao.

Tai Ma, for Shanghai.

William Penn, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

FRIENDLY.

Per *s.s. Esmeralda*, on January 7th: Capt. T. Pritchard.

Per *M.M. s.s. Fontainebleau*, on January 6th: Mr. Nanchey, Miss M. Chubb, Mr. J. Bonga, Mrs. C. S. Haigh, Mr. Harry Root, Mr. and Mrs. R. Marsh, Mr. Harkness, Mr. Neare, Mrs. J. Peterson, Mr. R. P. Thomson, Mrs. Sam Tram Tam, Mr. Sam Hoc Chi, Mr. Berlin, and Mr. R. Eignat.

Per Dollar liner *President Lincoln*, from San Francisco, on January 7th: Mr. L. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Friedman, Mr. J. H. Green, Mr. O. Hargis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lench, Mr. K. E. Look, Mr. and Mrs. K. Look, Mr. Chas. Mancini, Mr. Wm. Milne, Mr. J. Norcini, Mr. L. Probasco, Miss R. S. Runney, Mr. Chas. Reed, Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, Mr. May Ling Seng, Mr. Geo. A. Walker, Mr. W. S. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ainsworth and two children, Mr. H. F. Brizard, Mr. and Mrs. John Brett, Mrs. M. W. Brandt, Mr. Chang Pak Heu, Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Day and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dooley, Mr. A. Ehrman, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Finkbine, Mrs. E. Heidebach, Mr. J. G. Lawrence, Mr. F. Lichauco, Mr. Edward Loret, Miss C. Lumapas, Mr. Hiram Meriman, Mr. R. E. McFie, Mr. S. H. McFie, Mrs. M. Morgan, Mr. S. H. Nixen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Philippa, Mr. A. H. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rothwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Soevel, Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Wise, Mr. R. R. Wemach, and Mrs. G. M. Wemach.

DEPARTURES.

Per *s.s. Ample*, for Australia, on January 6th: Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Valley, Mrs. Thel Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Amidani, Miss C. D. Ferguson, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. G. Alexander, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. F. R. Parkes, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Wallace.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. s.s. *Albany* left Manila for Hongkong on the evening of the 26th inst., with the outward Australian mails, and is due here on the morning of the 30th inst.

The P. & O. s.s. *Kalgan*, from Hongkong, arrived in London on January 6th at 9 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Anhalt (N.D.L.), due to-day.

Benavon (Ben Line), due January 10th.

Delta P. & O., due to-day.

Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due January 16th.

Hymettus (B.L. & Apcar), due January 14th.

Macdonia (P. & O.), due to-day, 6 a.m.

Malva (P. & O.), due to-day.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

Yesterday's shipping statement showed the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. to be 73, of which 37 were British.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were eight arrivals, viz.—three British, one Dutch, two Norwegian and two Japanese, and nine departures.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong 2,414 tons.
For ports beyond 478
Total 2,892

(During previous 24 hours).

For Hongkong 2,740 tons.
For ports beyond 14,585
Total 17,325

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong for the first period referred to, 993 tons were brought by British vessels, but the best entry for the period was by a Japanese vessel, the *s.s. Tai Ma* from Fochow, with 1,000 tons; the next best was also by a Japanese steamer, the *s.s. Koho Maru* from Bangkok and Saigon with 721 tons. Deck passengers entered totalled 1,471, of which 1,398 were carried by the *s.s. Fan Chuan* from Swatow and Amoy.

The arrivals for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—The *R.M.S. Empress of Russia* (British) from Manila with 50 lbs. of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Hydange* (British) from Kwang Chow Wan with 91 tons of general cargo; the *s.s. Yam Sang* (British) from Kobe and Osaka with 602 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Fan Chuan* (Dutch) from Swatow and Amoy; the *s.s. Prominent* (Norwegian) from Singapore and Swatow; the *s.s. Dampier* (Norwegian) from Singapore in ballast; the *s.s. Koho Maru* (Japanese) from Bangkok and Saigon with 721 tons of general cargo and mail and the *s.s. Tai Ma* (Japanese) from Fochow with 1,000 tons of general cargo.

The cargo entered by later arrivals yesterday, too late for entry in the above returns, indicated that the return of cargo for Hongkong in today's reports will be above the daily average. The later arrivals yesterday included:—The *s.s. President Lincoln* (American) from San Francisco and Shanghai with 324 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Esmeralda* (British) from Liverpool and Singapore with 1,023 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Sourabaya Maru* (Japanese) from Sourabaya and Sandakan with 433 tons of sugar and rattan and mail; the *s.s. Chinkiang* (British) with 2,306 tons of dust coal; the *s.s. Hanni* (French) from Port Said and the *s.s. Fontainebleau* (French) from Saigon.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday, the master of the steam launch *Kwang Kim* was fined \$5, with the alternative of five days' hard labour, for failing to observe the rule of the road.

A boatmaster and a boatmistress were fined \$5 each, or five days' hard labour in default, by Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday, for anchoring in the Central Fairway and thereby causing an obstruction.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., a boatmaster and a boatmistress were each fined \$5, with the alternative of five days' hard labour, for lying inshore at a distance of less than 100 yards from low water mark.

A report in the Harbour Office yesterday from the master of the *s.s. Yam Sang*, from Kobe and Osaka, stated that the vessel passed a large junk, bottom up, at 11 a.m. on January 6th, in Latitude 22° 20' N., Longitude 115° 34' E. The junk was considered by the master to be a danger to shipping.

Upon the arrival yesterday of the *s.s. Sourabaya Maru*, a Japanese steamer, from Sourabaya and Sandakan, the master reported that on December 14th, 1925, fire broke out in Nos. 2 and 3 hatches outside Macassar Harbour. The vessel brought to Hongkong a cargo of sugar and rattan, which was not damaged.

The latest addition to the Messageries Maritimes fleet, the *s.s. Fontainebleau*, sister ship of the *Compeigne*, arrived in Hongkong yesterday, on her maiden voyage. The dimensions of the new vessel are length 478 feet and breadth 59 feet, with a tonnage of 15,070 and H.P. of 5,000.

The Harbour Master notifies that on Thursday (January 14th) all searchlights in the Colony will be run from about 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. and subsequently about once a week.

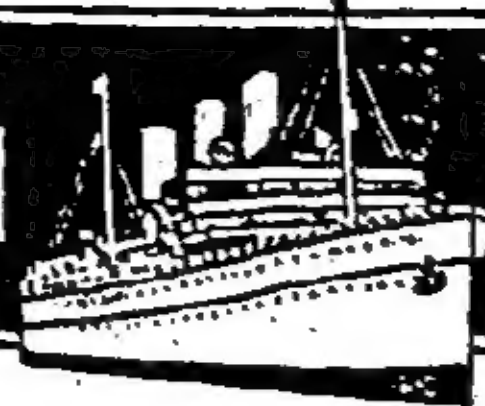
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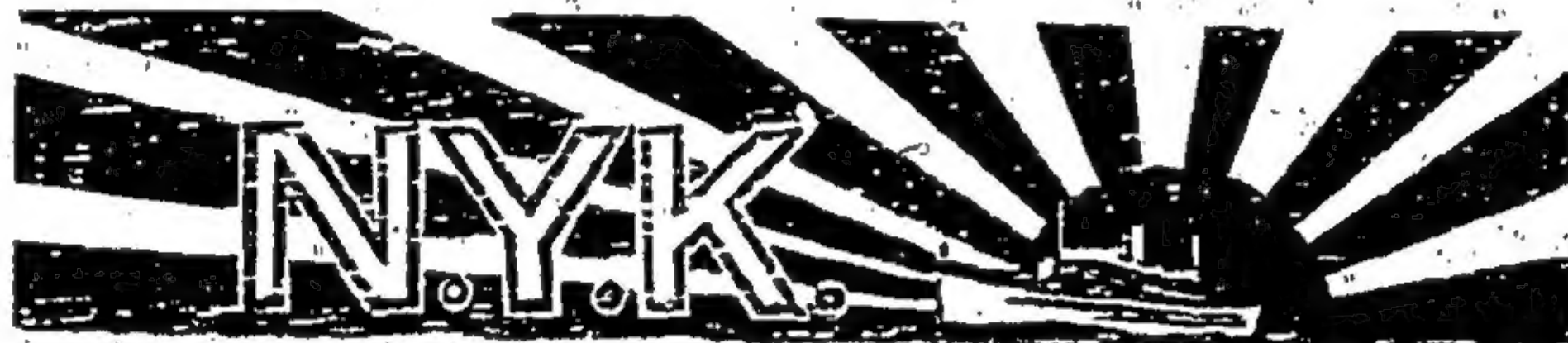
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[15]



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YOKOHAMA MARU ... 15th Jan. ... 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... 23rd Jan. ... 11 a.m.

MARSILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 16th Jan. at 11 a.m.

ATSUMA MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 13th Feb.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSILLES.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Jan. at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Feb.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 17th Jan.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Feb.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAMAKURA MARU ... end of Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 12th Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 9th Jan.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 8th Jan.

HAKONE MARU ... Wednesday, 13th Jan.

CEYLON MARU ... Thursday, 14th Jan.

SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 26th Jan.

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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BANGKOK DIRECT ...	"CHAKSANG" ...	Sunday, 10th Jan., at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ...	"MINGSANG" ...	Tuesday, 12th Jan., at Noon.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI ...	"YATSHING" ...	Wednesday, 13th Jan., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"KUMSANG" ...	Wednesday, 13th Jan., at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA via AMOY.		
MOJI & KOBE ...	"KUTSANG" ...	Friday, 15th Jan., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"FOOKSANG" ...	Wednesday, 20th Jan., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"KWAISANG" ...	Tuesday, 26th Jan., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"NAMSANG" ...	Saturday, 30th Jan., at 3 p.m.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
"PEMBROKESHIRE" ...	15th Jan.
"GLENIFFER" ...	21st Jan.
"GLENOCLE" ...	23rd Jan.
"GLENAMOY" ...	23rd Jan.
"GLENGARRY" ...	4th Mar.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
"CANNARVONSHIRE" ...	15th Jan.	25th Jan.
"GLENIFFER" ...	21st Jan.	31st Jan.
"GLENOCLE" ...	23rd Jan.	31st Jan.
"PEMBROKESHIRE" ...	23rd Jan.	17th Feb.
"GLENIFFER" ...	23rd Jan.	17th Feb.
"GLENOCLE" ...	23rd Jan.	17th Feb.
"GLENAMOY" ...	23rd Jan.	17th Feb.
"GLENGARRY" ...	4th Mar.	9th Mar.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3596.

[9]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER

AND

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS:

STEAMERS:	ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG AND SAILINGS FOR:	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO:
"ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASSED 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASSED PASSENGERS."	SEANGHAI AND JAPAN.	GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, AND BREMEN VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
"COBLENZ" ...	8th January, 1926	19th January, 1926.
"ANHALT" ...	30th January "	7th February "
"FULDA" ...	27th February "	7th March "
"DREIFLINGER" ...	27th February "	4th April "
"TRIER" ...	27th March "	1st May "
"SAARBRUCKEN" ...	24th April "	29th May "
"COBLENZ" ...	22nd May "	27th June "
"ANHALT" ...	19th June "	
"FULDA" ...	17th July "	22nd August "

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.,

Telephone C. 4557.

2, Queen's Building, Chater Road.

Agents, HONGKONG.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.



Tel. Address:

JAVALYN

Tel. Central 1574

REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	BATAVIA	10th Jan.	13th Jan.	SHANGHAI
TJIMANOR	JAPAN & K'UNG	10th "	13th "	BATAVIA
TJIBODAS	NORTH CHINA	14th "	18th "	M'AN & S'AIL
TJIKINI	S'ATA & M'KRAE	18th "	20th "	S'YOW, AMOI, S'HAL & DALIT.
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	24th "	26th "	SHANGHAI
TJISALAK	SHANGHAI	26th "	29th "	BATAVIA
TJILEBOET	NORTH CHINA	27th "	30th "	M'KRAE & S'AIL.

Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. ON BATAVIA).

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and
PENANG, on the 21st January, 1926

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths.

Doctor carried.

English cuisine.

Wireless telegraph.

1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$100.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Service
to all destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Agents:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN,

Telephone 1574.

YORK BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th January

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "WEIRBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st January

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

S.S. "CITY OF CAIRO" ... 30th December

S.S. "KIOTO" ... 4th January

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £33. 2nd Class £20.

"B" 1st Class £30. 2nd Class £25.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mosel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Ohinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATTIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791.

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CYCLOPS" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Jan., 1926.

S.S. "YANGTSE" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Jan., "

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th Jan., "

S.S. "OANFA" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Feb., "

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

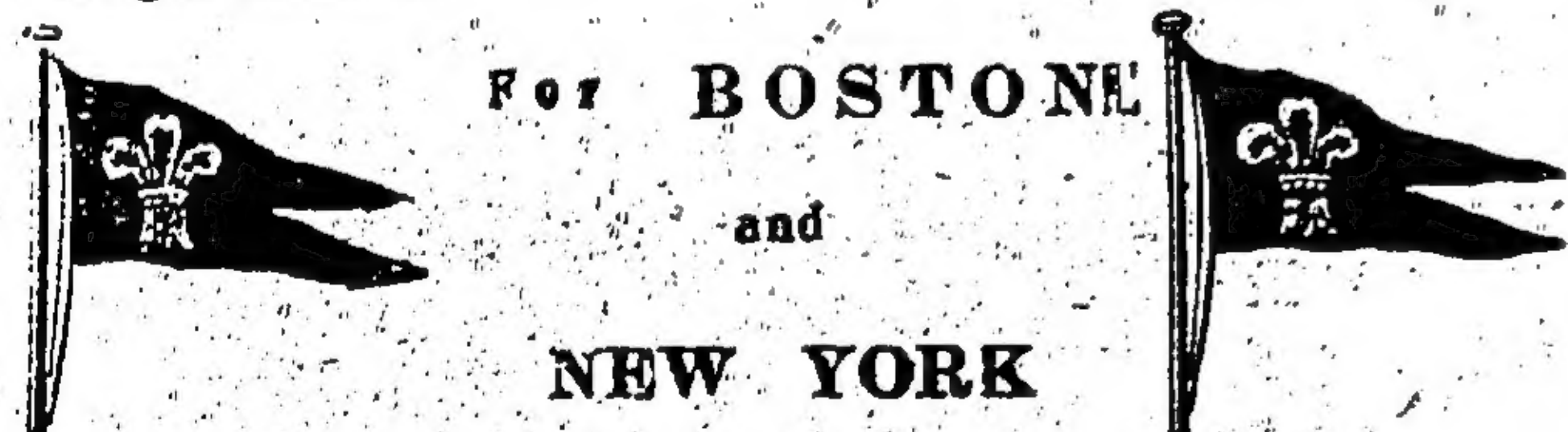
For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... 31st Jan., 1926.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

Telegrams: Furnprince.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

King's Building.

21

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scurvy and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, gonorrhoea and Derrhythm Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIVE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.8, London, Eng. Unimpaired Dealers may try to sell you something else or extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CLASS Chemists.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BORNEO, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MAEDONIA"	11,083	9th Jan. Noon	Marseilles and London.
"KEYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"LAHORE"	5,252	4th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"ALFORD"	5,273	1st Feb.	Singapore & Bombay.
"DELTA"	5,097	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, and B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,089	20th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	13th Mar.	Mars., L'don., A'werp., and Hamburg.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANEA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other "Levant" Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALMA"	10,000	7th Jan.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	8,919	20th Jan.	do.
"SANTHIA"	8,130	4th Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,903	14th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	21st Feb.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,988	3rd Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	do.
"TANDA"	6,988	2nd June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	do.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"DELTA"	5,097	8th Jan. 4 p.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Jan. D.L.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SANTHIA"	8,130	12th Jan.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"HYMETTUS"	4,495	18th Jan.	Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai.
"KARMALA"	9,138	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,908	20th Jan.	Kobe and Osaka.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	1st Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	6th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,988	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	6th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANEA"	8,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Apr.	do.
"KEYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,988	8th May	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th May	do.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Landries.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agts. a.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Pantry, Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

POB.

AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 2 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Saturday, 9th Jan., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

BANGKOK	"TEAN"	On	8th Jan.	4 p.m.
HAIPHONG, HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On	9th Jan.	11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On	9th Jan.	4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On	12th Jan.	D.L.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"ANHAI"	On	12th Jan.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KAN CHOW"	On	13th Jan.	11 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWEITANG"	On	15th Jan.	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CANTON & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On	15th Jan.	4 p.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On	19th Jan.	5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone: Central 35. Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.**"TAIPING"**

This Vessel will sail hence on Friday, 22nd January, 1926.

MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

This New Vessel is fitted with the finest and most up-to-date first and second class passenger accommodation.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Telephone: Central 35. Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails 31st Jan.

LLOYD TRIestino.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUM).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KORE AND MOJI

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 10th Jan.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 10th Feb.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st Jan.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 15th Mar.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... (Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan. Colombo 12th Feb.)

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030. Agents.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers/

Next Sailings from Marseilles.

Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and sailing for S'pore and Japan.

Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.

AMAZONE ... 4th Dec., 1925

FONTAINE BLEAU ... 18th Dec., "

D'ARTAGNAN ... 1st Jan., 1926

ANOKOR ... 15th Jan., "

PORTHOS ... 23rd Jan., "

ANDRE LEBON ... 12th Feb., "

PAUL LECAT ... 17th Mar., "

19th Jan., 1926.

2nd Feb., "

10th Feb., "

2nd Mar., "

13th Mar., "

30th Mar., "

13th Apr., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class 1st Class ... 2 25 Cd. 01.

B Class 1st Class ... 2 25 Cd. 01.

C Class 1st Class ... 2 25 Cd. 01.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

As accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP

S.S. "SI KIANG" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 21st January, 1926.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO., Telephone: Central 740. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Radio Service has reverted to normal hours of working. Messages may be handed in at any hour of the day or night during General Post Office hours at Radio Quarter, Main Hall, at all other times messages should be taken through the corner entrance at Pender Street and Des Vaux Road to the Radio Office on the 3rd floor of the building, those doors will be closed after 10 p.m. but admittance may be obtained by ringing the night-bell.

The Parcel Post Service to Canton is resumed.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice. Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay. Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Grant	8th Jan.
JAPAN	Railway Maru	8th Jan.
Europe via Singapore (Letters and Papers, London, 3rd Dec, 1925)	Tokushima Maru	8th Jan.
STRAITS	Malwa	8th Jan.
EUROPE via Suez letters & papers (London, 10th, Dec 1925 Parcels 3rd, Dec, 1925)	Macedonia	8th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Naschuan	8th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Mishima Maru	8th Jan.
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Anhui	8th Jan.
STRAITS	Anhui	8th Jan.
BANGKOK	Kureyung	8th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Adolf von Baeyer	8th Jan.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	St. Albans	8th Jan.
Wai Hai Wei	Huichow	11th Jan.
STRAITS	Hakima Maru	12th Jan.
STRAITS	Hymettus	14th Jan.
JAPAN	Katori Maru	15th Jan.
JAPAN	Aki Maru	19th Jan.
STRAITS	Sawa Maru	24th Jan.
JAPAN	Atsuta Maru	29th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	DATE
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Amakusa Maru	Friday, 8th, 8.20 A.M.
Shanghai & Japan	Della	10.3 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Lincoln	1.30 P.M.
Bangkok	Teon	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia (Letters and postcards specially super-scribed "via Siberia" only)	Malwa	2.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Grant	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Anhui	4.30 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Jida	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Oyotse	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 5th Feb, 1926	Macedonia	5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Kaying	9.00 A.M.
Japan	Mishima Maru	9.00 A.M.
Amoy & Foochow	Hui Uing	Noon
Fort Bayard	Hydruntum	1.30 P.M.
Formosa	Kureyung	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Kureyung	2.30 P.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 3rd Feb.	Izumi	3.00 P.M.
Manila & Straits & Parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Adolf von Baeyer	4.15 P.M.
Bangkok	Chakany	5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hohow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Hanoi	5.00 P.M.
Japan	St. Albans	5.00 P.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Mingyung	Sunday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Sawa Maru	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 5th Feb.	Tenyo Maru	Monday, 11th, 9.45 A.M.
Amoy	Naschuan	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Anhui	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Yaching	Tuesday, 12th, 3.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Yaching	5.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 7th, 1926.	
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4 7/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/4 7/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4 7/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/4 7/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 7/16
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1.490
Credits, 4 months' sight	1.540
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	57 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight	58 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	156
Bank Bills, on demand	156
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	156
Bank Bills, on demand	156
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	13 1/2
ON MANILA.—On demand	11 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	100 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	140 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	78 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	\$3.24
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	—
SILVER, per oz.	31 1/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up\$50,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling£4,500,000
Silver\$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
J. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bull, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager: A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shinghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1925. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.
Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [2]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital£3,000,000
Reserve Fund£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 16th, 1925. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 90, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed CapitalFr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up CapitalFr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve FundFr. 59,667,283.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry, Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Cebu, Manila, Peking, Singapore, Yokohama, Kobe, Hankow, Pootung, Yunnanfu.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [3]

The advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

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THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital£1,050,000
Reserve Fund£1,300,000

BRANCHES:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kanpur, Peking, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malaysia).

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
J. B. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

CapitalFr. 20,000,000
ReservesFr. 11,160,000
Special Working CapitalFr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES:
Paris, Lyons, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Tientsin.

FRANCE: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd., New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
A. BOLLIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd December 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GIEN.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital SubscribedYen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Formosa: Tainan, Keelung, Kailashan, Keelung, Makung, Nantow, Shichihui, Paichu, Tainan, Pailao, Tamsui, Teyan, Aiko, Pinal, CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Fookay, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PAER'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centers on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Islands Java, Africa, etc.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong, 1st December 1925. [27]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1912.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL£1,200,000
PAID UP CAPITAL£1,075,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND£ 700,000

BRANCHES: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.
London Bankers—THE LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
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Deposit Boxes to let.
LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1925.
With Index Price—\$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

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LONDON SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 13th Jan. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"DARDANUS" 26th Jan. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"RUMAEUS" 9th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"AUTOMEDON" 23rd Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"ACHILLES" 12th Jan. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"BELLEROPHON" 20th Jan. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"LAOMEDON" 1st Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"MEMNON" 20th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).
"IXION" 10th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PHILOCTETES" 27th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"CYCLOPS" 8th Jan. Boston, New York & Baltimore.
"YANGTZE" 19th Jan. Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 13th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HOTOS" 8th Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"BARPHON" 7th April. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS" 5th May. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR" 2nd June. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

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